



COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON

The Health and Welfare
Services of Southampton
in 1958

being the

Annual Report

by

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.E.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON

Annual Report

on the

Health and Welfare Services

of the

County Borough

and the

Port of Southampton

For the Year 1958

by

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE,
CIVIC CENTRE,
SOUTHAMPTON.

To THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my 28th Annual Report on the Health and Welfare Services of the County Borough of Southampton.

The Department has now returned to its permanent accommodation in the Civic Centre. The Health and Welfare Services are housed together ensuring more efficient administrative control over the combined department than was previously possible.

There was another increase in the birth rate, the figure of 18.13 being the highest since 1949. There was a slight increase in the death rate, although it is still lower than the national average. The infant mortality rate has risen again from 22.07 in 1957 to 24.06, and is above the national figure of 22.5 per 1,000 live births. I am including a special report on the poliomyelitis epidemic which continued into 1959 (page 110). No cases of diphtheria were notified, and only one of 101 cases of scarlet fever was admitted to hospital.

It is noted that the number of cremations in the Borough has risen to the record number, over 2,500. This figure may fall when the Portsmouth Crematorium opens in the near future.

The Public Health Committee co-operated with the Entertainments and Publicity Committee and made a grant of £500 towards a publicity campaign on guarding fires to avoid accidents in the home. There was a house-to-house distribution of leaflets, talks and film shows in the schools, shop window display contests, and an exhibition in the Civic Centre. Local cinemas gave support to the campaign by showing trailer films and staging foyer displays. There were also excellent displays in the Health Clinics, and a good deal of newspaper publicity.

The Domiciliary Health Services have been strengthened by closer co-operation between the health visitors, the general purposes social workers and the supervisor of the home helps. Weekly meetings of all Corporation social workers are held in each of the

four visiting areas. These meetings not only avoid duplication of visitation, but also bring to light cases in need of domestic help notified by officers of all Corporation departments concerned with social welfare. A report completed by each social worker whenever he or she comes across a case of need in the aged or infirm, is passed to the Central Office for action. There is excellent co-operation and collaboration between the hospital authority and the local health authority. Fortnightly meetings are held at which the geriatrician is present with senior officers of the Health and Welfare Department and the Housing Department, and the needs, particularly of accommodation, are considered in detail before a decision is reached as to the type of remedial action to be taken, whether it be hospital bed, Part III accommodation, homes for the elderly, or special accommodation, such as bungalows or maisonettes.

Regarding the working of the Local Health Services under the National Health Service, a detailed review is at present being prepared for presentation in the 1959 Annual Report. This will deal with the hospital and public health services in the Borough, together with observations about changes brought about by the introduction of the National Health Service Act, 1948. As a general observation for the year under review, close co-operation has resulted from meetings of the local Liaison Committee, comprising members of the Hospital Management Committee, Executive Council and Local Health Authority.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. Mannie. Zischin?

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

COUNCIL MEMBERS

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN R. R. H. HAMMOND, O.B.E., J.P., THE SHERIFF, ALDERMAN MRS. R. M. STONEHOUSE, ALDERMEN MRS. V. F. KING, B.A., J.P. (Chairman), G. T. DICKS, E. SAKOSCHANSKY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., MRS. G. E. A. BARKER, MRS. K. E. CAWTE, J.P., COUNCILLORS J. BOYLE, L. J. GULLIFORD, MRS. L. A. IRONSIDE, E. G. LAST, J. W. D. WALTER, B. H. WALTON.

NON-COUNCIL MEMBERS

DR. P. GRAHAM TODD (Co-opted on Public Health Committee and Prevention of Illness and After-Care of Sick Sub-Committee); DR. W. H. N. ANGUS, (Co-opted on Public Health Committee and Home Nursing and Maternity Sub-Committee); MRS. I. F. CANDY, B.SC.(ECON.), MRS. B. M. CHARLTON, MRS. V. JACKSON, MRS. P. SMALL, MRS. M. TOPP, MR. J. WILD, MISS E. WRIGHT (all co-opted on Home Nursing and Maternity Sub-Committee); MRS. L. B. BARNARD, J.P., MRS. A. REW (co-opted on Mental Welfare Sub-Committee); MRS. V. K. CALE, MRS. D. I. MILLS, MR. F. G. SMITH (all co-opted on Prevention of Illness and After-Care of Sick Sub-Committee); MRS. N. WATTS, J.P. (Co-opted on Home Nursing and Maternity Sub-Committee and Mental Welfare Sub-Committee).

WELFARE SERVICES COMMITTEE

COUNCIL MEMBERS

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN R. R. H. HAMMOND, O.B.E., J.P., THE SHERIFF, ALDERMAN MRS. R. M. STONEHOUSE, ALDERMAN G. T. DICKS, J.P., COUNCILLORS R. G. B. BOOTH, F. A. CHILDS, H. G. COLE, MRS. L. F. DOVE, A. J. GUARD, F. HALFPENNY, J. HARDIE, MRS. L. A. IRONSIDE, A. F. MOON, MRS. E. W. ROLFE, J.P., MRS. E. E. WILLCOCK, J.P. (Chairman).

NON-COUNCIL MEMBERS

MR. W. F. COOK, J.P. (Co-opted on Welfare Services Committee and Handicapped Persons Sub-Committee), MR. W. B. MCDAID, J.P. (Co-opted on Welfare Services Committee and Handicapped Persons Sub-Committee), MRS. D. M. RADWELL (Co-opted on Welfare Services Committee and Administration and General Purposes Sub-Committee), MRS. J. GILMOUR, MRS. E. M. S. PEARCE, and MR. F. McMANUS (all co-opted on Welfare Services Committee).

CHIEF AND SENIOR STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

Medical Officer of Health	.....	H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.A.P.H.A.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	.....	W. P. CARGILL, B.SC., M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant School Medical Officer		C. R. M. GREENFIELD, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	.....	CATHERINE M. ATKINS, M.B., CH.B. MARTHE LEBERMANN, M.D. E. GRETA HUMBLE, M.B., CH.B. H. D. ROSSITER, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H. J. W. DOUPE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. M. R. SHAIL, M.B., CH.B., D.OBST., R.C.O.G. P. M. SEYMOUR-COLE, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector	.....	F. SAUNDERS, M.R.S.H. Meat and Foods, and Sanitary Science Certs.
Chief Port Health Inspector	.....	C. P. C. PARKER, Cert., R.S.H., Certificate Meat and Foods. Certificate Naval Architecture.
Chief Welfare Services Officer	.....	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">F. D. GLOVER, F.I.S.W.</div>
Superintendent Health Visitor	.....	MISS W. M. C. MELHUSH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., CERT. DIP. SOCIAL STUDIES (LOND.)
Supervisor of Midwives	.....	MISS H. S. TIMPERLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Superintendent, Home Nursing Service		MISS M. C. FARE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Principal Administrative Assistant	.....	W. M. WATTS.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are extracts from the vital statistics of 1958:—

	<i>South- ampton</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
Live Births	3,616	
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	18.13	16.4
Still-births	83	
Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births	22.44	21.6
Total live and still-births	3,699	
Infant deaths	87	
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total	24.06	22.5
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births— legitimate	23.56	
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births— illegitimate	31.67	
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	17.69	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6.11	
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	2	
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	0.54	0.43
Number of deaths	2,089	
Death rate	10.48	11.7
Number of Marriages	1,737	
Marriage Rate	17.42	
Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	23	
Rate per 100,000 population	11.53	
Number of Deaths from non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	
Rate per 100,000 population	1.50	
Registrar General's estimated population at the middle of 1958	199,400	
Area (above high water mark)	11,542.7 acres	
Area (foreshore and tidal water)	1,851.3 acres	

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO DISEASES

Cause of Death					Males	Females	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	.....	.....	.....	19	4	23
2.	Tuberculosis, other	.....	.....	.....	3	—	3
3.	Syphilitic disease	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
4.	Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	.....	.....	.....	—	1	1
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
8.	Measles	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	.....	.....	.....	—	3	3
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	.....	.....	.....	33	28	61
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	.....	.....	.....	86	17	103
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	.....	.....	.....	—	36	36
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	.....	.....	.....	—	17	17
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	.....	.....	.....	108	85	193
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	.....	.....	.....	12	4	16
16.	Diabetes	.....	.....	.....	2	9	11
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	.....	.....	.....	93	148	241
18.	Coronary disease, angina	.....	.....	.....	205	140	345
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	.....	.....	.....	42	29	71
20.	Other heart disease	.....	.....	.....	135	153	288
21.	Other circulatory disease	.....	.....	.....	50	43	93
22.	Influenza	.....	.....	.....	3	—	3
23.	Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	41	27	68
24.	Bronchitis	.....	.....	.....	85	37	122
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	.....	.....	.....	17	7	24
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	.....	.....	.....	23	11	34
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	.....	.....	.....	8	4	12
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	.....	.....	.....	13	6	19
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	.....	.....	.....	12	—	12
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	.....	.....	.....	—	2	2
31.	Congenital malformations	.....	.....	.....	18	8	26
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	.....	.....	.....	85	76	161
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	.....	.....	.....	18	3	21
34.	All other accidents	.....	.....	.....	20	28	48
35.	Suicide	.....	.....	.....	11	9	20
36.	Homicide and operations of war	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
Total					1,149	940	2,089

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The following beds are provided in hospitals administered by the Regional Hospital Board:—

Crabwood Smallpox Hospital 8 beds for suspicious and confirmed cases.

Southampton Chest Hospital 56 beds for infectious cases
97 beds for tuberculosis cases.

The following table shows details of infectious notifications and the number of cases removed to hospital.

CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED IN AGES

Disease	Number of Cases Notified at Ages—Years								Total Cases	Total Cases Admitted to Chest. Hosp.
	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upward	Age un-known		
Scarlet Fever	—	18	74	3	2	—	—	4	101	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	51	38	—	—	4	93	—
Erysipelas	—	—	1	—	1	6	2	1	11	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	19	12	2	7	—	—	—	42	41
Acute Encephalitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Dysentery	12	65	139	12	25	5	2	3	263	3
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	7	7	4	6	15	10	—	51	2
Measles	58	714	752	3	4	—	—	10	1541	3
Whooping Cough	27	134	109	—	1	—	—	1	272	—
Food Poisoning	—	6	10	1	8	—	—	2	27	—
Totals	103	964	1104	76	92	27	14	25	2405	51

FOOD POISONING

Twenty-seven cases were reported, nineteen in family outbreaks, and eight single cases. The infective agents were not identified.

An outbreak occurred in June among persons using an industrial canteen. The twenty-eight people affected became ill from four to six hours after a midday meal. Recovery followed in twenty-four to thirty-six hours in all but two persons who were ill for three to four days. About 120 lunches were served, with a choice of dishes which proved fairly conclusively that fish cakes were responsible. The fish cakes were prepared the previous afternoon from cod fillets apparently in excellent condition. The fish was boiled, flaked by hand, and mixed with hot boiled potatoes in a deep bowl which was left overnight in a well ventilated clean larder. On the morning of the outbreak the fish cakes were made up and cooked. The

mixture of fish and potato would cool very slowly in the deep bowl. Eighty fish cake lunches were served. Confirmation of the causal item of diet was given by the son of a kitchen assistant who took two fish cakes home for his supper. The son had diarrhoea and vomiting four and a half hours after his supper.

Laboratory investigations showed that swabs from the cook's nose and a sore on her lip gave a heavy growth of coagulase positive staphylococcus aureus. A kitchen assistant also had this organism in her nose. However, further tests revealed that these staphylococci and those isolated from the fish cakes were not food poisoning types. No other cause was found.

SALMONELLA INFECTIONS

Ten single cases of Salmonella infections were investigated. Salmonella typhimurium was present in eight, Salmonella heidelberg and Salmonella St. Paul each in one case.

DYSENTERY

Sonne dysentery was again troublesome. The largest number of cases occurred in the Millbrook and Shirley areas, the first of these cases being reported from a school in the Millbrook area soon after the schools re-opened in September. The number of cases increased until the middle of October. Local doctors and teachers co-operated in the follow-up of cases and contacts. The following figures indicate the additional work carried out by the department, particularly the public health inspectors, during the year.

Number of households investigated	.....	427
Number of households bacteriologically confirmed cases	.....	185
Number of adults found positive	.....	63
Number of children found positive	.....	233
Number of children excluded from school		149
Number of specimens sent to Public Health Laboratory	.....	2,809
Number of schools involved	.....	42

Home contacts of cases were excluded from school, and three negative specimens were required before a case was regarded as free from infection.

POLIOMYELITIS

An unusual outbreak, the largest to occur in the Borough, commenced in October. One case, probably imported, was notified in July, and two cases in August. There were no cases in September, but four cases had their onset in October, eighteen in November, and twenty-six in December. Cases continued in 1959 to make a total of ninety-two from October to June inclusive, but the incidence was highest in December. The first fifteen cases lived on the east side of the River Itchen, and it was not until the end of November that cases were notified to the west of that river.

There were four deaths from respiratory paralysis in 1958, a boy aged twelve years, two women aged twenty-four and thirty years, and a man of twenty-four years.

No schools were closed during the outbreak, but organised strenuous games and recreation was limited. Vaccination against poliomyelitis was continued and encouraged.

It is hoped that this winter outbreak, probably the first large 'out of season' outbreak in this country, will be reported in more detail in the medical journals.

TUBERCULOSIS

(REPORT OF THE CONSULTANT CHEST PHYSICIAN,
SOUTHAMPTON CENTRAL CHEST CLINIC)

The year has seen little change in the routine work of the Clinic.

TOTAL ATTENDANCES 1958

Total attendances during the year	.....	.....	.....	13,061
New Patients (Diagnostic Clinics)	.....	.....	.....	1,290
New Patients (Contact Clinics)	.....	.....	.....	1,139
A.P. and P.P. attendances	.....	.....	.....	73

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS

Chest X-Rays	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,427
Tomogram examinations	.....	.....	.....	.....	378
Other examinations (including Barium Studies)	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
Miniature Chest X-Rays	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,992
					<hr/>
					*17,853
					<hr/>

(* Includes 1,595 examinations for Totton Clinic).

Most attendances show a slight fall compared with 1957. It is of interest to note that the Pneumothorax Clinics have now ceased.

THE REGISTER

The number of persons on the Register at 31.12.57 2,543

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER DURING 1958:—

Considered cured and not requiring further attendance	.....	.....	.....	.....	314
Transferred to other areas	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
Died (all causes)	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Other reasons	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
					<hr/>
					446

The number of persons remaining on the Register 2,097

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADDED TO THE REGISTER DURING 1958:—

Newly notified persons	.....	.....	.....	.....	161
Transfers from other areas	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
					<hr/>
					213

The number of persons on the Register at 31.12.58 2,310

The Register is at long last beginning to reflect the steady decrease in tuberculosis in the Town.

PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

			1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Males	.....	.....	150	143	114	101	82
Females	.....	.....	77	108	79	59	45
Children	.....	.....	9	33	17	11	6
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			236	284	210	171	133
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total notification figures show a further decrease in new cases found with active disease. The infectivity of these persons compared with those found in the three previous years is shown below:—

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS (Corrected notifications)

MEN				1955	1956	1957	1958
Grade 1	.....	.....	.....	39	27	28	24
Grade 2	.....	.....	.....	28	17	9	7
Grade 3	.....	.....	.....	73	56	58	31
Grade 4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	4
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				141	102	96	66
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
WOMEN							
Grade 1	.....	.....	.....	18	12	13	10
Grade 2	.....	.....	.....	24	11	9	7
Grade 3	.....	.....	.....	65	47	35	26
Grade 4	.....	.....	.....	3	4	1	1
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				110	74	58	44
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Grade 1—Sputum direct examination positive.

2—Sputum or laryngeal swabs culture positive.

3—All tests negative.

4—No tests available.

It will be seen from these figures that while notifications have fallen since the peak year of 1955, during the past three years there has been little change in the numbers of men and women found with infectious disease (Grade 1). These persons with advanced tuberculosis constitute about a quarter of notified cases.

				<i>New Contacts</i>	<i>Old Contacts</i>
Morning Clinics	.....	.....	.....	879	1,103
Evening Clinics	.....	.....	.....	374	78
				<hr/> 1,253 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,181 <hr/>
Number found with active pulmonary tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Rate per thousand	.....	.....	.....	.8	.84

CONTACT EXAMINATION (Southampton only)

				<i>New Contacts</i>	<i>Old Contacts</i>
Contact Clinics	.....	.....	.....	774	992*
Evening Miniature X-Ray				365	75
				<hr/> 1,139 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,067 <hr/>

DEATH RATE (Registrar General's Statistics)

				<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Incidence per thousand population.</i>
Respiratory	.....	.....	.....	23	.115
Non-respiratory (Population 199,400)	.....	.....	.....	3	.015

B.C.G. VACCINATION

Contacts vaccinated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	539
Staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117
						<hr/> 656 <hr/>

LADY ALMONER'S REPORT

Five hundred and eighty-nine cases were referred to the Almoner's Department during the year. Cases were referred as follows:—

To National Assistance Board	.....	.....	.....	137
National Health Insurance	.....	.....	.....	78
Ministry of Pensions	.....	.....	.....	11
Housing Department	.....	.....	.....	134
D.R.O.	.....	.....	.....	60
Education Department	.....	.....	.....	10
Children's Department	.....	.....	.....	11
Convalescence and recuperative holidays	.....	.....	.....	34
Referred to Voluntary Organisations	.....	.....	.....	38
Special Needs	.....	.....	.....	117

The main problems for which patients are referred to the Almoner's Department are related to financial difficulties, housing and re-employment. The latter is often a big problem after prolonged illness, especially where a change of work or training for a new job is necessary.

HEALTH VISITORS

The Health Visitors have continued their work, 3,714 visits being made during the year. In spite of a fall in notifications there are still many problems in tuberculosis families which need assistance. Further, those suffering from other chest diseases, and in particular chronic bronchitis and lung cancer, need help and advice.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47)

REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

Six cases were investigated during the year, and in one case a Court Order was obtained to effect removal to hospital.

The patient concerned was a female, aged approximately eighty-four years, who was admitted to hospital in August, and was still in hospital at the end of the year.

DISPENSARY

During the year the following prescriptions were dispensed to the various clinics throughout the town for distribution to patients:—

Maternal and Child Health	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,604
School Health Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	660
					<hr/>
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,264
					<hr/>

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1937-1953

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Medical examinations for superannuation purposes are undertaken by the department at the request of other Corporation departments. During the year 260 such examinations, together with four special examinations, were arranged. A table giving further details is appended:—

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1958

<i>Department</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Art Gallery	—	1
Baths	1	1
Borough Analyst	—	1
Borough Architect	12	3
Children's	1	12
Education	14	15
Borough Engineer	37	3
Entertainments and Publicity	1	1
Fire	6	—
Health and Welfare	8	30
Housing	9	3
Libraries	1	6
Local Taxation	1	3
Magistrates	1	1
Museums	1	—
Police	—	6
Probation	—	1
Town Clerk	3	4
Superintendent, Civic Centre	2	2
Transport	35	—
Borough Treasurer	7	7
Borough Valuer	—	1
Waterworks	8	1
	<hr/> 148 <hr/>	<hr/> 102 <hr/>

Examinations are occasionally carried out at the request of other local authorities, and during 1958 six such examinations were undertaken.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS UNDER THE ROAD TRAFFIC ACT

During the year 185 examinations were undertaken in respect of Transport Department personnel.

SOUTHAMPTON CREMATORIUM

In spite of the opening of a new Crematorium at Portchester at the end of September cremations carried out at the Southampton Crematorium during the year ended 31st December, 1958, totalled 2,510, representing an increase of fifty compared with the previous year. The comparable number of burials in the Municipal Cemeteries was 1,530.

Seven hundred and fifteen of those cremated died in Southampton, equal to 28.5% of the total cremations, and 34.2% of the total deaths occurring in the Borough.

The cremations were from the following districts, the figure for 1957 being shown for the purpose of comparison.

	1958	1957
Southampton	715	(656)
Portsmouth	585	(668)
Gosport, Fareham and Havant	245	(261)
Outer Southampton, including Romsey and Eastleigh, etc.	197	(168)
Winchester and District	194	(144)
Isle of Wight	160	(170)
New Forest Area	116	(82)
Salisbury	98	(103)
Petersfield—Droxford Area	62	(69)
Andover	32	(31)
Sundry (including North Hampshire)	106	(108)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,510	(2,460)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Twelve new Crematoria were opened for public use in 1958, making a total of one hundred and twenty. The total number of cremations carried out rose to 180,070, an increase of 16,712 compared with the previous year. The percentage of cremations to registered deaths rose from 28.4 in 1957 to 30.6, maintaining the annual increase of 2% as shown in the following table:—

CREMATIONS IN RELATION TO RECORDED DEATHS, 1941-1958

<i>Year</i>		<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Cremations</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
1941	.....	607,738	26,221	4.31
1942	.....	545,100	28,518	5.23
1943	.....	568,145	34,259	6.03
1944	.....	556,779	39,016	7.00
1945	.....	550,763	42,963	7.80
1946	.....	556,695	50,160	8.90
1947	.....	583,813	61,160	10.47
1948	.....	531,247	64,288	12.12
1949	.....	574,319	79,607	13.86
1950	.....	574,309	89,557	15.59
1951	.....	614,718	107,159	17.43
1952	.....	558,790	107,699	19.27
1953	.....	562,303	116,728	20.76
1954	.....	563,128	125,521	22.26
1955	.....	579,907	141,353	24.37
1956	.....	583,202	153,238	26.27
1957	.....	575,946	163,358	28.36
1958	.....	588,537	180,070	30.6

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The Waterworks Engineer and Manager has kindly supplied me with a full report of the Southampton Corporation Waterworks which is substantially the same as appeared in my 1957 Report. The quality and quantity of the water have been satisfactory. Bacteriological examinations of both raw and treated water have been made once a week. The following table shows the number of examinations and results obtained.

Description of Water	Total No of Samples	Coliform Bacilli—MacConkey, 2 days 37°C Number of samples showing probable numbers present in 100ml					
		Nil	1 to 2 present	3 to 10 present	11 to 100 present	101 to 1,000 present	More than 1,000 present
Otterbourne:							
Well	52	12	12	14	12	2	Nil
Treated	78	77	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Twyford:							
Well	52	45	4	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
Treated	78	78	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Timsbury:							
Well	52	39	4	6	3	Nil	Nil
Treated	78	78	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
River Itchen:							
River	52	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	42	7
Treated	156	156	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Distribution System	103	103	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The water has no plumbo-solvent action. All the water supplied by the Water Undertaking is sterilised by means of the Chloromine process before being pumped into supply. The Registrar-General's estimate of the population within the Borough is 199,400 persons, practically all of whom are provided with piped water supplies. The number of dwelling-houses within the Borough of Southampton supplied from public water mains is 61,066. There are no dwelling-houses within the Borough of Southampton supplied by means of standpipes.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1958

The following particulars show the work carried out under the various Acts administered by the Department.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Houses and premises re-visited	.....	.....	.....	4,563
Houses and premises visited on complaint	.....	.....	.....	1,842
Preliminary Notices served	.....	.....	.....	739
Legal Notices served	.....	.....	.....	199
Nuisances abated by verbal notice	.....	.....	.....	27
Notices complied with	.....	229 Formal	}	760
		531 Informal		
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	.....	.....	.....	22
Visits to Seamen's Lodging Houses	.....	.....	.....	7
Visits to verminous premises	.....	.....	.....	13
Visits to contacts of Smallpox	.....	.....	.....	10
Visits to investigate notified cases of infectious disease				351
Visits to investigate Food Poisoning and Dysentery				3,085
Houses and premises disinfected	.....	.....	.....	408
Houses and premises disinfested	.....	.....	.....	22
Inspections of Cinemas	.....	.....	.....	11
Inspections of Refuse Tips	.....	.....	.....	30
Inspections of Caravans	.....	.....	.....	10
Inspections of Houseboats	.....	.....	.....	1
Inspections under Building Byelaws	.....	.....	.....	3,523
Existing drains tested with smoke or colour	.....	.....	.....	7

DETAILS OF WORK COMPLETED

New drains tested and re-tested	.....	.....	.....	1,500
Premises drained to sewer	.....	.....	.....	2
Cesspits eliminated and drainage connected to sewer				2
Drains relaid	.....	.....	.....	15
Drains cleared and repaired	.....	.....	.....	124
W.C. pans renewed	.....	.....	.....	50
W.C.'s reconstructed	.....	.....	.....	6
Cisterns repaired	.....	.....	.....	16
Bath and sink wastes repaired	.....	.....	.....	22
Sanitary sinks fixed	.....	.....	.....	48
Damp walls to houses remedied	.....	.....	.....	157
External walls repaired	.....	.....	.....	74
Chimney stacks repaired	.....	.....	.....	37
Roofs repaired	.....	.....	.....	276
Guttering and rain water pipes repaired	.....	.....	.....	166
Floors, windows and doors repaired or renewed	.....			321

Walls and ceilings repaired	.....	292
Firegrates, coppers, etc., repaired or renewed	.....	23
Dustbins provided	.....	15
Accumulations removed	.....	2
Yard paving repaired	.....	5
Miscellaneous repairs	.....	524

ARTICLES DISINFECTED/DISINFESTED AT DISINFECTING STATION

Bedding from ships	.....	1,297
Mattresses, beds, covers	.....	177
Bolsters, pillows, cases	.....	758
Blankets, quilts, counterpanes	.....	1,241
Sheets, towels	.....	677
Sundries	.....	1,295
Books	.....	309
Verminous persons cleansed and their clothing disinfested	.....	59

DRAINAGE UNDER BUILDING BYELAWS

Number of inspections during progress of work	.....	3,523
Number of new drains tested and re-tested	.....	1,500

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTIONS 93-95

Forty-nine cases of non-compliance with an Abatement Notice were referred to the Town Clerk for legal action with the following results:—

- (a) Thirty-three Notices were complied with before Legal proceedings were instituted.
- (b) In four instances proceedings were instituted but the work was completed before the hearing of the case.
- (c) In two further cases proceedings were adjourned and summonses withdrawn on the completion of the work required.
- (d) In two instances the Magistrates made Nuisance Orders of twenty-eight days and fourteen days respectively and in both cases the work was completed without further action being necessary.
- (e) In two instances it became unnecessary to take legal action, one property being purchased by the tenant and another owner undertook not to re-let the premises and the tenant was rehoused.
- (f) In six instances work was due to commence or proceedings were pending at the close of the year.
- (g) Of the nine instances where proceedings were pending at the end of the previous year, seven notices were complied with before proceedings were commenced. In one case two adjournments were made to enable the owner to complete the work and in a further case a Court Order was made for the work to be completed in six months.

SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION ACT, 1931, SECTION 119

During the year two notices were served under the provisions of the above Act in respect of choked drains.

In one instance the owner complied with the notice and in the second case the work was carried out by the Local Authority in default of the owner.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

Four Common Lodging Houses in the Borough provided accommodation for 412 men of which St. Michael's House under the control of the Council's Housing Department has accommodation for 250 males.

Two premises are under the control of religious organisations. The one privately owned house ceased to function as a Common Lodging House on 5th August, reducing the total accommodation to 399.

Twenty-two visits were made during the year and all the houses were maintained and conducted in a satisfactory manner. Towards the end of the year work was commenced on repairs and improvements to the Church Army Men's Hostel.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES

Three Seamen's Lodging Houses in the Borough have registered accommodation for 253 persons. Seven visits were made and the condition and supervision of the premises were found to be satisfactorily maintained.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The Pet Shops licensed under this Act deal mainly in birds and fish with the occasional sale of rabbits, monkeys, tortoises and rodents.

The licenses of fourteen Pet Shops were renewed and one new application was granted. The sale of pets was discontinued at one shop.

Thirty visits were made and except for minor matters all the shops were being conducted in a satisfactory manner.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

SEWERS

The annual 10% test was followed immediately by the First Maintenance Treatment using Warfarin (five) bait except in the central Town Area where Sausage Rusk and Zinc Phosphide were considered more satisfactory in view of the wet conditions which prevail in this section of the town.

The treatment was carried out during May, June and July, and 289 of the 610 manholes baited showed takes.

The Second Maintenance treatment was undertaken during November and December, and all the manholes mapped for treatment were baited with Warfarin (five). Of the 481 manholes baited, 145 showed takes.

The area at Coxford mentioned in the Annual Report for 1956 where experiments with Warfarin (five) were undertaken was found to be still free of infestation. The use of Warfarin (five) has so far proved to be most effective in securing the complete clearance of rats in an area of sewers and maintaining other areas at a very low level of infestation.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS

Periodic inspection has been carried on during the year and treatments have been given when necessary.

Portswood Disposal Works was treated in January with Sausage Rusk and Zinc Phosphide, and a follow up treatment was given in February when Warfarin bait was used. This reduced infestation to such a degree that further treatment was not needed during the remainder of the year.

Millbrook Disposal Works has been free from rats, except in one instance when building construction was being carried out and an infestation under the workmen's mess room required treatment.

Chapel Wharf and Woolston Disposal Works have been visited and found to be free from rats throughout the year.

REFUSE TIPS

Mansbridge Tip was treated three times, but the degree of infestation was slight when compared to the usual infestation found on sites of this description.

Redbridge Tip received two treatments, but here again the number of rats present was not as great as in the past.

Woolston Tip—inspection has been carried out regularly during the year, but action by this department was not necessary.

HOUSE DRAINS

Eighteen house drains were found defective as a result of rat infestations and after repairs had been carried out no further trouble with rats was experienced.

Two defective sewers were discovered, in the first case the pipe was diverted from under the house, and relaid in the garden, and in the second case a connection was made to a new manhole.

SCHOOLS

Fourteen schools were treated for mouse infestation, all of which were minor.

SOUTHAMPTON COMMON

Three treatments were undertaken for the destruction of rats in the turf banks around the Common, two infestations occurred at the rear of the houses in Hill Lane, and one at the rear of the dwellings in Burgess Road.

Treatment was also carried out in the undergrowth at the rear of the Cowherds Inn twice during the year. In each case the infestation was slight.

The table below summarises the work carried out during the year:—

	Local Auth- ority	Business Premises	Private Dwel- lings	Bombed Sites etc.	Totals
SURVEY AND ROUTINE Premises inspected	31	332	2,823	67	3,253
Rat Infestations found	18	1	381	59	459
Mouse Infestations found	2	8	41	—	51
COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED					
Number of Complaints	44	186	1,071	2	1,303
Rat Infestations found	20	113	748	1	882
Mouse Infestations found	21	66	152	—	239
No Infestation	3	7	171	1	182
TREATMENTS					
Number of treatments com- pleted (Rats)	38	114	1,118	60	1,330
Number of treatments com- pleted (Mice)	23	71	193	—	287
Number of visits made survey and treatment	288	1,330	12,345	269	14,232

PIGSTIES

Throughout the year inspections have been made at various places in the Borough where pigs are kept, and rat infestations were found in most cases.

The way in which pigs are kept on allotments leaves much to be desired, but it is most difficult to secure any permanent improvement, particularly in relation to the scattering of waste food in and around the sties and the avoidance of harbourage by unnecessary accumulations of what may be termed 'rubbish'.

RENT ACT, 1957

The undermentioned figures show the work carried out in connection with Certificates of Disrepair.

FIRST SCHEDULE

PART I. APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

(1)	Number of applications for Certificates, including certificates in respect of Undertakings	483
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue Certificates (including withdrawals)	31
(3)	Number of decisions to issue Certificates	443
	(a) in respect of some defects	276
	(b) in respect of all defects	167
(4)	Number of Undertakings given by Landlords	248
(5)	Number of Undertakings refused by Local Authority	4
(6)	Number of Certificates issued, Forms L. and P.	195
(7)	Number of premises involved	348

PART II. APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

(8)	Applications by landlord	342
(9)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	202
	Total number of visits by Inspectors	852

Applications for Certificates in respect of breach of, or cancellation of Undertakings are treated for the purpose of these figures as Certificates of Disrepair.

HOUSING

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958

The above Act came into force in July, 1958, for the purpose of consolidating certain enactments relating to the giving of financial assistance for the provision of housing accommodation and to other financial matters formerly laid down in the Housing Subsidies Act, 1956.

Certificates of Unfitness were issued in respect of eight Corporation owned houses from which families have been rehoused, and five houses were demolished.

CLEARANCE AREAS

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Hoglands No. 1) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1955

This Order was confirmed in 1955 and with the demolition of the two remaining buildings the clearance of the entire area was completed by January, 1958.

The area has now been re-developed by building the multi-storey Holyrood flats.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Brunswick Square No. 1) DECLARATION OF UNFITNESS ORDER, 1955

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Brunswick Square No. 1) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1955

Following confirmation of the Compulsory Purchase Order in 1957, the occupants were rehoused and the properties are awaiting demolition.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Northam Nos. 1-14) CLEARANCE AREAS, 1956

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Northam) HOUSING COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1956

Following confirmation of this Order in 1957, by the end of the year 306 families had been rehoused and with the exception of the Northam Road frontage practically all the houses were demolished.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Northam) CLEARANCE ORDER, 1957

Since this Order was confirmed the occupants have been rehoused and three of the five properties demolished by the owners.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Lansdowne Hill Nos. 1-2) CLEARANCE AREAS, 1956

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Lansdowne Hill No. 1) HOUSING COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1956

This Order was confirmed without modification on 4th September, 1957. During the year all the families were rehoused and six of the twelve houses demolished.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Birmingham Street) DECLARATION OF UNFITNESS ORDER, 1957

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Birmingham Street) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1955

By agreement with the Ministry this Declaration of Unfitness Order was withdrawn. Rehousing of the families and the demolition of the houses will take place when the Compulsory Purchase Order becomes operative.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Trinity Road, Magdalene Terrace and St. Andrews Road, Nos. 1-5) CLEARANCE AREAS, 1957

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Trinity) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1957

This Order was confirmed on 1st October, 1958, with the following modifications:—

That the classification of 35 St. Andrews Road, 6 Magdalene Terrace, 28 Trinity Road was changed from unfit to fit;

That 10 Magdalene Terrace was awarded a well maintained payment and;

That the derelict store adjoining 39 Trinity Road and the site of 5 Cardigan Road, were excluded from the Clearance Areas.

Rehousing of the families and demolition of the houses has not been put into operation.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Northam Nos. 15-20) CLEARANCE AREAS, 1958

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Northam No. 2) HOUSING COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1958

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Northam No. 2) CLEARANCE ORDER, 1958

Six Clearance Areas comprising 160 houses and two other buildings were represented on 7th March, 1958, as follows:—

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Northam No. 15) CLEARANCE AREA

Wigram's Cottages, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Millbank Street, Nos. 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Northam No. 16) CLEARANCE AREA

Millbank Street, Nos. 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Northam No. 17) CLEARANCE AREA

(a) Houses:—

Lower York Street, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28.

Lower William Street, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

Bond Street, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 2, 4, 6, 8, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58.

William Street, Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45.

Millbank Street, Nos. 72, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104.

(b) Other Buildings:—

William Street, No. 27.

Millbank Street, Buildings at rear of No. 72 known as No. 74.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Northam No. 18) CLEARANCE AREA

William Street, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Northam No. 19) CLEARANCE AREA

Millbank Street, Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68.

William Street, No. 2A.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Northam No. 20) CLEARANCE AREA

Millbank Street, Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34.

Areas Nos. 15 to 19 were included in a Compulsory Purchase Order made by the Council on 22nd October, 1958, with the addition of the following properties:—

Two houses, one shop with living accommodation, and one shop.

Areas No. 20, comprising eight houses, was represented by the Council as a Clearance Order on the 7th November, 1958.

A Public Local Inquiry by the Minister's Inspector was arranged to be held on 20th January, 1959.

PROPOSED BEVOIS STREET CLEARANCE AREAS

Inspections were started on houses situated in an area extending from the south side of Ascupart Street to the north side of Chapel Road and from the railway to the east and the rear of the shops in St. Mary Street to the west with a view to their representation in Clearance Areas during 1959.

A Compulsory Purchase Order is anticipated and the area will be developed mainly for housing purposes.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

Consequent to the making of a Demolition Order, a Closing Order and an Undertaking not to be used for human habitation, given in previous years, three houses were demolished in 1958.

In respect of seven houses represented at the end of 1957, the Council decided to make:

Six Demolition Orders.

One Closing Order.

During the year representations in accordance with Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957, were made relative to the following twenty-six houses:—

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 26, 29, 30, Cumberland Street.
 Nos. 4 and 5, Foots Cottages, Old Redbridge Road;
 Nos. 61, 63, 65, 67, Empress Road;
 Nos. 82, 83, 84 Mount Pleasant Road;
 No. 4 Norfolk Cottages, Grove Street;
 Caravan in yard, Victor Street;
 Nos. 38, 40, 42, 44 Weston Lane;
 Nos. 13, 14 Dukes Road;
 No. 3 Princess Street;
 No. 198A North East Road.

The decisions of the Council in respect of these representations were as follows:—

Fourteen Demolition Orders made,
 Eight Closing Orders made,
 One Undertaking accepted not to be used for human habitation.

In the case of the three remaining houses which were represented the decision of the Council will be made in 1959.

A SUMMARY SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOUSES DEALT WITH UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS FROM 1953 TO 1958

(1)	Number of houses included in Clearance Areas	.....	706
(2)	Number of houses outside of Clearance Area	.....	135
(3)	Number of houses demolished in (1) and (2)	.....	546
(4)	Number of individual houses demolished	.....	101
(5)	Number of individual houses closed or awaiting demolition	.....	55

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	.....	2,606
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.....	6,323

(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	437
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	908
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	420
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heads) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,066
2.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—	
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	558
3.	Proceedings under the Public Health Act:—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	739
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	199
4.	Procedure under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957, and the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958:—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	20
(2)	Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition or Closing Orders	14
(3)	Number of houses demolished as a result of informal action	1
(4)	Number of houses closed in pursuance of an Undertaking given by the owners	1
(5)	Number of houses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders	9
(6)	Number of Local Authority owned houses certified unfit	8
(7)	Number of Local Authority owned houses demolished	5

SUPERVISION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS, SAMPLING, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, ICE CREAM REGULATIONS, FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, ETC.

The Cattle Market Abattoir continued to operate throughout the year under the management of the Wessex Slaughterhouses Board. 7,290 animals were slaughtered and the carcasses and offals examined by the Inspectors.

Eight hundred and twenty-nine visits were made to butchers' shops, wholesale meat depots and meat manufacturing premises for the purpose of meat inspection and the inspection of these premises under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. In addition, supervision was carried out of the cold storage treatment of 237 carcasses and offals affected with the parasite *Cysticercus Bovis*. These carcasses principally from Fareham Abattoir were sent to Southampton cold stores for the approved treatment.

The following carcasses, parts of carcasses and organs were found to be unfit for human consumption. Details of the kinds of animals slaughtered and the percentage affected by disease follows this summary in tabulated form.

Beef:	13 carcasses	25 hearts
	3 quarters	13 tails
	80 lungs	26 mesenteries
	21 tripes	36 heads and tongues
	2 kidneys	16 skirts
	480 livers	14 spleens
	205 part livers	
Pork:	2 carcasses	4 livers
	10 plucks	5 heads
	44 lungs	
Mutton:	6 carcasses	189 plucks
	3 quarters	208 lungs
	52 livers	
Veal:	3 carcasses	9 plucks

	<i>tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Weight of meat condemned in the slaughterhouse	3	4	97
Weight of offal condemned in the slaughterhouse	3	16	24
Unsound meat condemned in butchers' shops and meat depots, including imported meat.....	5	7	105
Total	.....	12	9 2

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

		Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed		614	1290	2392	2374	620	—
Number inspected		614	1290	2392	2374	620	—
All diseases EXCEPT Tuber- culosis and Cysticercus	Whole carcasses con- demned	2	8	3	6	2	—
	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	192	492	6	443	56	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticercus		31.60%	38.76%	.38%	18.91%	9.52%	—
Tuber- culosis ONLY	Whole carcasses con- demned	—	3	—	—	—	—
	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	32	—	—	5	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .....		.65%	2.71%	—	—	.81%	—
Cysticercus	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	6	—	—	—	—
	Carcases submitted for treatment by refriger- ation	3	6	—	—	—	—
	Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933-1954

During the year, nine slaughtermen's licences were granted by the Council.

MEAT MANUFACTURING AND PRESERVED FOOD PREMISES

Six new registrations were granted by the Council under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Southampton Corporation Act, 1931.

The number and type of premises registered for this purpose is as follows:—

- 5 Wholesale manufacturers
- 52 Retail butchers and sausage manufacturers
- 14 Miscellaneous premises, bacon smoking, meat pies, etc.

UNSOUND FOOD

In connection with the inspection of food 2,404 visits were made to shops, warehouses, stores and markets.

The following articles of food found to be unfit for human consumption were voluntarily surrendered and disposed of at the Corporation Destructor:—

	Quantity or Weight			
		tons	cwts.	lbs.
Bacon, ham, sausages, etc.			6	54
Butter				11
Cake and biscuits				22
Cake and pudding mixture			1	61
Fish, wet		2	9	63
Fish, cured			6	42
Fish, canned	554 tins			
Fish cakes				30
Flour		1	15	1
Fruit, fresh		22	14	0
Fruit, dried				80
Fruit and fruit juice, canned	4,183 tins			
Jam, canned	141 tins			
Jellies	10 pkts.			
Meat, canned	3,898 tins			
Milk and cream, canned	1,277 tins			
Pickles and sauce	67 bot.			
Poultry and rabbits			1	35
Rice, canned	58 tins			
Shellfish			4	81
Soup, canned	502 tins			
Soup powder	28 pkts.			
Spaghetti, canned	80 tins			
Spread and paste	6 jars			
Tomatoes			12	96
Vegetables		14	16	9
Vegetables, canned	4,597 tins			
	Total weight	52	19	101

Total weight of food including diseased and unsound meat and offal found to be unfit for human consumption:—

65 tons 8 cwts. 103 lbs.

Three thousand, one hundred and sixty-nine Certificates were issued during the year in respect of unsound meat and other foods.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

Seventy-seven complaints regarding unsatisfactory food, foreign objects in food or dirty milk bottles were received. This is a decrease on the previous year, when ninety-five complaints were received.

These complaints were carefully investigated and nearly a quarter of them were found to be without foundation or too trivial to warrant further action. The remainder of the complaints were dealt with and action taken with a view to finding the cause of the complaint and preventing a repetition. Legal proceedings taken against a firm of local bakers for selling a bun containing a nail resulted in the defendant being fined £10.

During the early part of the year difficulties were experienced in relation to Lebanese apples contaminated by a lead-arsenate spray.

A large consignment of these apples was bought by a local wholesale fruit merchant but unfortunately by the time this Department was aware of the condition of the apples they had been widely distributed and only a minor proportion were available for dealing with locally. The amount of lead and arsenic varied considerably and the deposit on the heavily contaminated apples was so obvious that by visual inspection and sampling it was possible to isolate boxes of apples for treatment by washing.

The position regarding imported fruit contaminated with lead and arsenic has been unsatisfactory for a long time and it will be interesting to observe the effects of the Arsenic in Food Regulations, 1959.

MILK SUPPLY

There was no change in the number of registered dairies or distributors, but a further increase in the number of shops selling bottled milk was noted. One large firm commenced retailing bottled sterilised milk at their branch grocery shops. This is an interesting development as in the past, except for the use of the shipping trade, there has been no demand for this type of milk.

Distributors on Register	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Dairies on Register	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Pasteurisers licences	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Premises licensed for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk					35
Premises licensed for the sale of Pasteurised Milk	.....				56
Premises licensed for the sale of Sterilised Milk	.....				42
Supplementary licences to deal in Tuberculin Tested Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Supplementary licences to deal in Pasteurised Milk					3
Supplementary licences to deal in Sterilised Milk	.....				1
Distributors on Register who deal only in cream in cartons	.....	.....	.....	.....	12

Visits to dairies totalled 166, these visits included the routine checking of plant and equipment.

During the year fifty-eight rinses were taken from washed milk churns at dairies and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. The rinses from eighteen churns were reported as unsatisfactory and further investigations were carried out at the dairies. In one instance a new churn washer was installed. By the end of the year satisfactory results were being obtained, but it is obvious that the examination of washed churns should be an important part of the routine supervision of dairies.

Fifteen washed bottles from dairies were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. All were classed as satisfactory.

Two hundred and nineteen samples of milk including twenty-nine samples of Channel Islands Milk were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical examination. Details of these samples are given in the section dealing with sampling.

The following 146 samples of designated milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination:—

Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	.....	.....	.....	18
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	.....	.....	.....	21
Pasteurised	.....	.....	.....	103
Sterilised	.....	.....	.....	4

All these samples complied with the prescribed conditions.

ICE CREAM

During the year thirty new registrations as vendors of ice cream were granted by the Council under Sections 16 and 18 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and Section 127 of the Southampton Corporation Act, 1927. In addition seventeen applications were approved in respect of changes of occupiers. The state of the register at the end of the year was as follows:—

Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	7
Vendors	.....	.....	.....	633
Wholesale Storage	.....	.....	.....	2

Three of the manufacturers use the hot mix method and retail the ice cream from their vans. The other manufacturers are shopkeepers who make small amounts of ice cream by the cold mix method for sale in their shops.

Thirty-six samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination with the following results:—

Provisional Grade 1	.....	.....	.....	34 samples
Provisional Grade 2	.....	.....	.....	2 samples
Provisional Grade 3	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Provisional Grade 4	.....	.....	.....	Nil

The samples classified as Provisional Grade 2 were from local manufacturers. Investigations were made in connection with these samples and subsequent samples classified as Provisional Grade I.

Thirty-six samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical examination and they all complied with the prescribed standard.

Regular visits were made to ice cream premises which varied from manufacturers premises to shops of many kinds selling wrapped ice cream made by well known firms. Ice cream vans trading from premises within the Borough and vans from outside districts were inspected. Some of these vans were replaced with an improved type of van purposely built to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

SAMPLING—FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

During the year 612 samples were taken for analysis, of these 435 being Formal samples. The table below shows the number of each article taken and whether satisfactory or otherwise. A summary of unsatisfactory samples also follows:—

Article	Formal	Informal	* N.S.	Article	Formal	Informal	* N.S.
Almonds, ground	3	—	—	Gelatine	6	—	—
Apples	—	10	—	Ginger, ground	3	—	—
Apple and Blackcurrant tart	—	1	—	Glucodin	—	2	—
Aspirin	6	—	—	Herbs, dried	7	3	1
Baking Powder	6	—	—	Ice Cream	17	19	—
Beans, canned	—	3	—	Ice Lollies	—	6	—
Blancmange powder	—	6	—	Iodine, tincture of	1	6	1
Bread and Butter	4	—	—	Iodised salt	3	—	—
Butter	12	—	1	Jam	7	—	—
Butter Biscuits	2	—	—	Jelly	—	6	—
Butter Cake	1	—	—	Lard	12	—	—
Butter confectionery	6	—	—	Lemonade powder	6	—	—
Calamine lotion	—	3	—	Malt vinegar	6	—	—
Calcium lactate tablets	6	—	—	Margarine	6	—	—
Camphorated oil	—	3	—	Marmalade	3	—	—
Cake mixture	—	11	—	Marzipan	3	—	—
Castor oil	—	3	—	Meat paste	7	3	—
Cheese spread	6	—	—	Milk	213	6	12
Chewing gum	6	—	—	Milk shake	—	1	—
Cream, double	4	—	—	Fruit, dried	—	6	2
Cream, canned	8	—	—	Mustard	4	—	—
Coffee and chicory essence	12	—	—	Peas, canned	—	6	1
Coffee, ground	—	1	—	Rosehip Syrup	—	3	—
Cornflour	—	1	—	Salad Cream	6	—	—
Culinary flavouring	—	6	—	Sauces	—	6	—
Curry powder	3	—	—	Scotch Whisky	6	—	—
Custard powder	—	6	—	Self-raising flour	—	6	—
Easton's Syrup	—	5	—	Shredded Suet	—	3	—
Easton's Tablets	1	1	1	Soft drinks	—	7	1
Epsom Salts	3	—	—	Sweets	6	6	—
Fishcakes	12	—	—	Sulphur Ointment	—	3	—
Fish Paste	3	1	—	Tea	—	3	—
Fruit Juice	6	—	—	Teething Powder	—	6	—
				Tomato products	—	6	—
				Yeast Tablets	3	—	2
				Zinc Ointment	—	3	—

* 'N.S.' Not satisfactory.

Summary of Unsatisfactory Samples

No. of Sample in Register	Formal or Informal	Article	Result of Analysis and Remarks
12	F	Butter	Contained 0.4% excess water. The wholesaler and the packer were communicated with.
490	I	Herbs, dried	Insufficient cleaning. Subsequent Formal Sample satisfactory.
567	I	Fruit, dried	Labelling offence. Packer communicated with.
568	I	Fruit, dried	Labelling offence. Packer communicated with.
74	I	Easton's Tablets	8% deficient in Quinine, 4% deficient in Strychnine. Subsequent Formal sample satisfactory.
304 306 309	F F F	Milk Milk Milk	3.6% deficient in fat. 1.6% deficient in fat. 6.0% deficient in fat. Samples 304, 306 and 309 were from a consignment of twelve churns of milk from a Producer to a Southampton dairyman. The average content of fat and solids not fat was satisfactory. The Producer, also the County Agricultural Officer, were communicated with.
584 585	F F	Milk Milk	10.1% added water. 9.8% added water. Samples 584 and 585 were taken at a dairy. After an investigation it was decided to take samples of incoming milk from the farms.
596 598	F F	Milk Milk	3.4% added water on freezing point depression test. 3.8% added water on freezing point depression test. Samples 596 and 598 were from a consignment of eight churns of milk from a Producer to a Southampton dairy. The fat content and the content of solids not fat was satisfactory. The farmer was interviewed and further samples were satisfactory.

No. of Sample in Register	Formal or Informal	Article	Result of Analysis and Remarks
601 602 603	F F F	Milk Milk Milk	9.1 % deficient in solids not fat. 8.1 % deficient in solids not fat. 14.1 % deficient in solids not fat. Transit samples. No action due to technical fault.
604 606	F F	Milk Milk	Contained a little added water on freezing point test. Contained a little added water on freezing point test. Samples 604 and 606 were from three churns of milk in transit from a Producer to a Southampton dairy and were taken after Samples 601, 602 and 603. The farm was visited and a fault found in the cooler. Further samples were satisfactory.
467	I	Orange Squash	Incipient fermentation. A refrigerator was installed to prevent further spoilage.
398	I	Tincture of Iodine	44% excess iodine and 52% excess Potassium Iodide. Subsequent formal sample satisfactory.
372	I	Peas, canned	Minor labelling offence. No action taken.
109 113	F F	Yeast Tablets Yeast Tablets	Deficiency reported in vitamin content. The manufacturers were notified and suitable amendments made to the statement of ingredients.

The following articles were submitted for examination for the information of the Food Inspectors:—

No. of samples	Article	Reason	Remarks
7	Apples	For information of Inspector	Consignment of foreign apples at a Wholesalers contaminated with a lead arsenate spray. Each box of apples was inspected and from the information gained by the analysis unsatisfactory apples were sent for washing under supervision and sold by retail locally.
1	Bread	Complaint	Black matter present found to be charred crumbs.
1	Canned Soup	For information of Inspector	Old stock—contents satisfactory.
1	Coffee	Complaint	Foreign matter found in an opened tin of coffee left at the work-place of the complainant. Similar tin of coffee purchased at a shop found to be satisfactory.
2	Fish Cakes	Complaints	Black matter found to be charred fish skin due to over-cooking.
1	Ginger Beer	For information of Inspector	To test the alcoholic content of Ginger Beer made by local children. A piece of 'Ginger Beer Plant' was obtained in the usual manner and a brew made according to instructions. The alcoholic content was 0.81 % by volume, or 1.4 % proof.
1	Milk bottle	Complaint	Marks complained of were outside scratches.

No. of samples	Article	Reason	Remarks
1	Milk	Complaint	Slug present in a bottle of milk. An examination of the slug showed that it had not been subjected to heat, also that caustic detergents were absent. This indicated that either the milk had been transferred from its original container or that the slug had been deliberately put into the bottle of milk. The matter was reported to the Health Committee and a letter of warning sent to the firm concerned.
1	Milk Shake	For information of Inspector	Bacteriological examination satisfactory.
1	Cooked meat	Complaint	Taint of unknown origin. No action.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

In connection with informal notices served on the occupiers of various butchers, fishmongers and ice cream premises, the following work was carried out:—

Hand washing notices provided	.....	.....	.....	3
Wash hand basins provided	.....	.....	.....	15
Sinks provided	.....	.....	.....	6
Constant supplies of hot water provided	.....	.....	.....	19
Soap, towel and nail brush provided	.....	.....	.....	11
Accommodation provided for clothing and footwear not worn during working hours	.....	.....	.....	8
Shop counter screens provided	.....	.....	.....	3
Food rooms communicating with water closets disconnected	.....	.....	.....	2
Floors, walls and ceilings repaired	.....	.....	.....	14
Walls and ceilings redecorated	.....	.....	.....	18
Accumulations removed	.....	.....	.....	2
Counter bench or shelf absorbent surfaces rendered impervious	.....	.....	.....	15
Water closet compartments cleansed	.....	.....	.....	4
Water closet fittings repaired	.....	.....	.....	3
Bins provided	.....	.....	.....	1
First aid materials provided	.....	.....	.....	3
Yard paving repaired	.....	.....	.....	1

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934-1948

No instances were detected of persons selling or distributing shell fish taken from the area to which the Order made under the Regulation applies.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Thirteen formal samples of fertilisers and seven formal samples of animal and poultry feeding stuffs were taken and submitted to the Borough Analyst for examination. Two samples of bone meal and two samples of superphosphate were found to contain a slight excess of phosphoric acid. This excess was beyond the permitted limits of variation. Further samples taken were satisfactory.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Number of visits during the year:—

Factories (Power)	650
Factories (Non-power)	111
Miscellaneous	212

BAKEHOUSES

Number on Register at end of year 30

This is a decrease of one on the figure for the previous year and results from the closure of one bakehouse.

The general standard of these premises has been reasonably good. In spite of the intense competition in the trade the smaller operators have maintained their position, though there are signs that the survival of some of the family businesses is being achieved only with difficulty. Restrictions on night baking have led to changes in techniques; notably in the larger bakeries the use of retarding rooms.

Visits under the Food Hygiene Regulations and the Factories Act have totalled 164.

HOMEWORK—FACTORIES ACT, 1937, SECTION 110

The Factories Act, 1937, requires that the occupier of every factory shall keep in the prescribed form lists showing the names and addresses of all Outworkers employed by him and shall send to the District Council copies of these lists during the month of February and the month of August in each year. A total of twenty-two visits have been made to the homes of persons notified as being employed. No cases were found of homework being carried on in unwholesome or undesirable premises. Lists were received from the following Local Authorities:—

Metropolitan Borough of Finsbury
 Corporation of Greenock, North Britain
 Gainsborough Urban District Council
 Shaftesbury Rural District Council
 City of Bradford
 Metropolitan Borough of Stoke Newington
 City of Winchester
 Borough of Luton.

The following table shows the number of lists received in February and August and the number of Outworkers in each case:—

Month	Number of Lists sent in by			Number of Outworkers notified			No. of Outworkers notified to other Local Authorities
	Local Firms	Other Local Authorities	Total	Local Firms	Other Local Authorities	Total	
February	15	7	22	83	7	90	33
August	16	7	23	70	9	79	27

The following tables are included at the request of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948
Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	79	111	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	772	640	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	9	10	—	—
Total	860	761	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	4	3	1	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	2	—	2	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	3	3	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	—	3	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	51	48	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	6	4	2	1	—
Total	70	61	5	7	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT—OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in Aug. list required by S.110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel: Making, etc.....	79	—	—	—	—	—
Total	79	—	—	—	—	—

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

At the end of the year there were fifteen premises on the Register. The removal of one business to new premises necessitated one deletion from and one addition to the Register. No new registrations were made apart from this. There are no licensed premises in the Borough.

There have been thirty visits under the Act, not counting those made for the purpose of taking samples. Eleven samples were taken and submitted to the Borough Analyst for examination with results as shown below:—

No. of Sample	Type of Material	Category	Impurities (per cent)	Oil & Soap (per cent)	Chlorine (p.p. 100,000)
1	Coir Fibre	10	1.50	—	—
2	Black Wool Felt	5	1.98*(1.8)	4.0	176*(30)
3	Woollen Mixture Felt	5	2.23*(1.8)	6.0*(5.0)	24
4	Coir Fibre	10	1.41	—	—
5	Coir Fibre Pad	10	1.99	—	—
6	Woollen Felt	5	1.30	3.14	Nil
7	Coir Fibre	10	1.34	—	—
8	Woollen Mixture Felt	5	1.28	3.78	Nil
9	Loose Washed Flock	4(b)	0.85	2.90	4
10	New Cotton Felt	6(b)	—	1.14(Oil)	—
11	Kapok Mixture	8	2.0*(1.5)	—	—

* Exceeds the limit which is indicated in brackets.

It will be seen that samples Nos. 2, 3 and 11 failed to meet the requirements of the Regulations. These samples were not taken until late in the year and the Analyst was unable to furnish his report until February, 1959. Follow-up action on the unsatisfactory samples is therefore not discussed in this Report.

FOOD PREMISES—FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Continued depletion of staff has militated against intensive work under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. It has not, for example, been found possible to undertake too intensive an inspection of the smaller food shops represented by general shops and the smaller family business. During 1957 priority was given to premises in which it was judged necessary to devote special attention, such as restaurants and bakehouses and this policy has resulted in the attainment of a very satisfactory standard in the majority of these premises. During 1958 it has been possible to extend this survey by including the larger shop premises. A considerable amount of time has also had to be spent in following up the visits initially made during the previous year.

The number of visits were as follows:—

Restaurants	.....	.....	.....	.....	445
Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	164
Other premises under the Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	327

A prosecution was undertaken in May when the proprietor of a residential hotel answered four summonses under the Food Hygiene Regulations. The summonses concerned dirty condition in the kitchens, the accumulation of rubbish and the exposure of food in circumstances liable to lead to contamination. After the hearing, lasting all day, the defendant, who pleaded not guilty, was convicted on three of the four summonses and fined a total of £51 with five guineas cost. The remaining summons was dismissed.

It is pleasing to record that apart from the case mentioned above the occupiers of food premises have shown a great deal of co-operation in implementing the Regulations.

The following table shows the work completed as a result of inspection made and informal notifications sent:—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—WORK COMPLETED

Nature of Work	Rest- aurants	Other food premises
Premises cleansed and redecorated	33	11
Floors repaired or relaid	29	14
Walls repaired	6	9
Ceilings repaired	4	11
Rainwater stacks repaired	2	6
Windows repaired or reglazed	3	4
Stair treads repaired	—	1
New sinks fitted	29	13
Splashbacks to sinks repaired	—	1
New draining boards fitted	11	3
Sink wastes repaired or renewed	6	—
Wash hand basins fitted	6	9
Hot water supplies provided	4	3
Nail brushes provided at wash basins	4	—
Towel rails provided	2	—
Lighting improved	7	3
Ventilation improved	8	2
Preparation tables repaired, renewed or suitably covered	56	19
Storage shelving fitted	2	1
Additional storage provided	1	—
Counter protection provided	—	1
Cloak room accommodation provided	2	3
First aid equipment provided	10	—
Heating provided to premises	—	1
Yard surfaces repaired or relaid	4	6
Gratings provided to yard gullies	2	—
New dustbins provided	11	4
Drains cleared or repaired	4	2
New manhole covers fitted	—	1
Accumulations of rubbish removed	8	2
Grease gullies fitted	1	—
Notices re washing hands affixed	24	2
V.C.s cleansed and redecorated	4	3
V.C.s suitably lighted	2	2
V.C. doors provided with fastenings	—	2
Additional sanitary accommodation provided	2	1

At the end of the year there were 152 restaurants in the area and forty-eight fried fish shops.

It is satisfactory to report that the educational aspect of Food Hygiene has been well maintained throughout the year. Several local firms have requested talks to be given to their food handling staffs and these requests have invariably been met. In addition addresses on the subject have been given by officers of the Department to a number of local bodies such as Women's Institutes and Townswomen's Guild branches.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

A total of 289 visits were made under the Act, in the course of which warnings were given in respect of twenty-three infringements. Most of the infringements noted related to the employment of assistants and the provision of welfare amenities. As is invariably the case some complaints regarding illegal Sunday trading had to be investigated and dealt with. No partial Exemption Order in respect of Sunday Trading has been made by the Council and thus the full force of the Sunday Trading restrictions are felt in the Borough. Experience in the administration of the Act prompts the observation that some revision of the Law relating to Sunday trading would be helpful to the shopkeeper and the shops authorities alike, especially in regard to the definition of 'Exempted' articles. It has to be said that the general shop is a persistent offender against the Sunday trading provision of the Act. Adequate supervision is naturally impossible and while the legal position continues in its present confused state it is probably true to say that irregularities are inevitable. Complaints nevertheless must, of course, be investigated and the best way to do this is to make Sunday field observations and deal with infringements on the spot.

It has been noticeable in dealing with the employment of shop assistants that no cases have come to notice of the statutory overworking of young persons although there have been one or two examples of irregularities in connection with Sunday employment. With regard to welfare amenities it has been apparent for some time that the provisions of Section 38 of the Act are not as strong as they might be from the administrative point of view. It is to be hoped that some of the recommendations of the Gower Committee in this respect will be implemented before long.

No routine notices have been served under the Act and no prosecutions undertaken.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

The duties of the Department are concerned with supervision of the sale of scheduled poisons in Part 2 of the Poisons List in shops other than chemists and pharmacists. Particular attention is paid to the sale of listed poisons in food shops. This usually means the sale of household disinfectants which fall within the Statutory definition of poisons in grocers or general shops. Supervision is also exercised in the case of seedsmen and hardware merchants who sell arsenical, mercurial or nicotine poisons contained in weed killers or agricultural or horticultural insecticides.

A total of fifty-seven visits have been made under the Act. The number of applications for licenses dealt with during the year and approved by the Council was fifteen. The number of premises on the register at the end of the year was 198.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

The Clean Air Act, 1956, has sharpened the attention paid to smoke nuisances, both by the Local Authority and by the operators of fuel burning apparatus. A total of 330 visits have been made in the investigation of alleged nuisances from the emission of smoke and grit. It has also been necessary to investigate occasional complaints regarding the deposition of corrosive smut from the chimneys of oil burning plant, a nuisance which, it appears, is becoming more prevalent as the use of fuel oil in industrial plants increases. The complaints have been satisfactorily dealt with by informal action and it has not been found necessary to serve formal notice to secure abatement.

The Clean Air Act has added considerably to the work of the Department and indeed will undoubtedly continue to do so. Fortunately the majority of industrial fuel users appear to be keenly alive to the implications of the Act and their responsibilities with regard to it. This has led to an appreciable number of requests for advice for assistance from the operators of industrial plant and in several cases prolonged discussions have been undertaken in connection with the proposed installation of new plants.

In the Annual Report for 1957 the point was made that in considering applications for approval for the height of new chimneys under Section 10 of the Act, experience had shown that it was of prime importance that the site of the proposed building should be visited in order to assess accurately the general conditions in the area. Experience during 1958 has strongly supported this view. It is indeed possible, in the light of experience already gained, to go

further than this and to say that it may even be desirable in some cases to check on such matters as ordnance levels and meteorological characteristics. These are both considerations clearly to be taken into account in determining whether a proposed chimney height is likely to be acceptable.

Recognising the importance of the new legislation and the obvious desirability of enlisting the fullest co-operation, a recommendation was made early in the year to the Public Health Committee urging the formation of a Consultative Committee. The idea behind this was to make available to the Local Authority the informed opinion of specialist sections of the community whose interests tended to be directly involved in the implementation of the Act and also of bodies who, in one way or another, could be regarded as representatives of the public at large. The suggestion was accepted by the Committee and a preliminary meeting was convened to which were invited representatives of as wide a field as could be devised. The result of this meeting was the formation of the Southampton and District Clean Air Consultative Committee and on it the following bodies are represented:—

The Borough Council, neighbouring local authorities, technical officers of the Corporation, Gas and Electricity Undertakings, British Railways, shipping interests, The Harbour Board, the oil companies, solid fuel distributors, The Chamber of Commerce, The National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service, the Coal Utilisation Council, The Southern Regional Advisory Council, women's organisations, Local Trades Council, and other bodies likely to be interested such as Incorporated Plant Engineers and the Institution of British Launderers.

The Committee have already held one meeting at which the chair was taken by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and the duties of Secretary undertaken by the Town Clerk. It has quickly appreciated the fact that its value in the field of publicity and propaganda is likely to be considerable and has in fact appointed a Sub-Committee for the purpose of arranging suitable publicity, the holding of exhibitions and lectures and the showing of films. These activities are likely to be of great use in view of the fact that it is the intention of the Council to formulate proposals for a Smoke Control Area within a reasonably short time. It has been well recognised that the work of the Council's Officers in dealing with any such area is likely to be heavy and detailed. It is as well, therefore, that publicity and propaganda should be handled in such a way as to relieve these officers of some of the work involved while assisting in their general duties.

Reference in this report should also be made to the help that the Department has received from the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service. Officers in this service have been consulted both formally and informally on various matters and have invariably been most helpful. The following is illustrative of the valuable assistance which is available to Local Authorities and fuel users alike through the agency of the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service.

At the beginning of the year a Statutory Notice which had been served for the abatement of a grit nuisance emanating from the chimney of a laundry expired. On its expiry the occupier of the laundry, being apprehensive of legal proceedings, approached the Department and made certain representations. As a result the matter was carefully reviewed in consultation with the Town Clerk. The occupier was then again interviewed and informed that legal proceedings would be stayed on certain conditions, namely, that he contracted with the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service for a full survey of his plant to be made, that any recommendations made by them based on the survey should be faithfully carried out and that a copy of their report should be supplied to the Department. The conditions were duly observed and it is pleasing to record that the nuisance has been materially abated and the plant working at better efficiency.

HAIRDRESSERS' PREMISES

The Corporation Act, 1937, requires the occupiers of hairdressers' premises to effect registration with the Council. Byelaws have been made under the Act and penalties are provided for failure to register. The general standard of hairdressing establishments is satisfactory. A total of forty-three visits have been made, generally in conjunction with visits under the Shops Act. The number of premises on the Register at the end of the year was 183.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES OPERATED UNDER PART III OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (Section 22)

Each week consultants hold five gynaecological, ante-natal and post-natal clinics in the Health Centre, King's Park Road, and one at Sydney House Clinic. In addition, women assistant medical officers conduct one ante-natal clinic each week in the Health Centre, King's Park Road, and at Bitterne Park, Oatlands House, Swaythling and Sydney House Clinics. A weekly gynaecological clinic, conducted by a woman assistant medical officer is also held at Bitterne Park Clinic.

The following is a summary of attendances:—

		<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Old Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Gynaecological:—					
King's Park Road	.....	585	1,152	1,737	
Sydney House	.....	58	72	130	
Bitterne Park	.....	16	26	42	
				—	1,909
Ante-natal:—					
King's Park Road	.....	1,666	10,245	11,911	
Sydney House	.....	400	2,824	3,224	
Oatlands House	.....	18	241	259	
Swaythling	.....	4	24	28	
Bitterne Park	.....	20	197	217	
				—	15,639
Post-natal:—					
King's Park Road	.....	997	25	1,022	
Sydney House	.....	338	15	353	
*Oatlands House	.....	4	1	5	
*Swaythling	.....	—	—	—
*Bitterne Park	.....	11	15	26	
				—	1,406

(* examined post-natally at ante-natal clinic).

During the last year the Supervisor of Midwives, one midwife and two health visitors received instruction in relaxation and exercises for childbirth.

Classes were then started at the King's Park Road and Swaythling Health Centres. The classes extended over a period of twelve weeks and included instruction in gas and air and trilene analgesia, bathing and general care of the baby.

At the completion of the course all husbands were invited to an evening meeting for a discussion on the general care of the mother and baby.

This proved very successful and is to be extended.

Sterilised maternity outfits are supplied, free of charge, to all patients having their confinements at home. These outfits are issued at the clinics on the production of a note, signed by the mid-wife booked to attend the case.

CHILD WELFARE

Throughout the year ten child welfare centres have been in operation, covering the residential areas of the town. These centres are attended by assistant medical officers of health, assisted by health visitors and clinic assistants. Facilities are available for periodic weighing, medical examination, sunlight treatment, small-pox vaccination, and immunisation against diphtheria, whilst immunisation against whooping cough is arranged upon parental request. Children requiring examination by consultants are referred to the appropriate local authority clinic or to hospital.

Attendances at welfare centres:—

		<i>Mothers</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
King's Park Road	.....	6,129	6,588	12,717
Sydney House	.....	3,731	3,965	7,696
Oatlands House	.....	4,169	4,301	8,470
Swaythling	.....	3,344	3,516	6,860
Bitterne Park	.....	2,802	2,891	5,693
Sholing	.....	1,527	1,639	3,166
Surrey House	.....	1,548	1,671	3,219
Maybush	.....	109	121	230
Thornhill	.....	748	776	1,524
Millbrook	.....	2,517	2,623	5,140
		<hr/> 26,624	<hr/> 28,091	<hr/> 54,715

		<i>Number of Weighings</i>	<i>Consultations with doctor</i>
King's Park Road	.....	6,588	2,373
Sydney House	.....	3,851	1,154
Oatlands House	.....	4,296	1,884
Swaythling	.....	3,436	1,248
Bitterne Park	.....	2,886	1,043
Sholing	.....	1,639	298
Surrey House	.....	1,666	496
Maybush	.....	116	61
Thornhill	.....	774	114
Millbrook	.....	2,607	875
		<hr/> 27,859	<hr/> 9,546

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

All infants weighing up to $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb. at birth are included under this heading. Where the home conditions are suitable and the parents are capable of caring for the child, the premature baby remains at home. Special equipment is supplied, where necessary, by the department, including a cot and hot water bottles, and the midwife continues to attend until the feeding is fully established, the infant gaining in weight and the mother considered able to care for the child herself.

In cases where the home conditions are unsuitable, or when the clinical condition indicates it, the child is immediately taken to hospital by ambulance in a special cot with the necessary equipment, a trained midwife being in attendance. On subsequent discharge, the case is kept under regular supervision by a health visitor.

The following are details of premature infants notified during the year:—

	Born at home						Grand Total
	Transferred to Hospital	Nursed entirely at home					
		Died in first 24 hrs	Died on 2nd to 7th day	Died on 8th to 28th day	Survived 28 days	Total	
3lbs. 4ozs. or less	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Over 3lbs. 4ozs. up to and incl. 4lbs. 6ozs.	8	—	—	—	3	3	11
Over 4lbs. 6ozs. up to and incl. 4lbs. 15ozs.	1	—	—	—	8	8	9
Over 4lbs. 15ozs. up to and incl. 5lbs. 8ozs.	7	—	—	—	42	42	49
Total	19	—	—	—	53	53	72
		Born in private Nursing Homes					
		Nursed entirely in Homes					
3lbs. 4ozs. or less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 3lbs. 4ozs. up to and incl. 4lbs. 6ozs.	3	—	—	—	2	2	5
Over 4lbs. 6ozs. up to and incl. 4lbs. 15ozs.	1	—	—	—	4	4	5
Over 4lbs. 15ozs. up to and incl. 5lbs. 8ozs.	—	—	—	—	8	8	8
Total	4	—	—	—	14	14	18
		Born in Hospitals					
3lbs. 4ozs. or less		3	3	—	1	7	7
Over 3lbs. 4ozs. up to and incl. 4lbs. 6ozs.		—	4	—	14	18	18
Over 4lbs. 6ozs. up to and incl. 4lbs. 15ozs.		—	1	2	9	12	12
Over 4lbs. 15ozs. up to and incl. 5lbs. 8ozs.		1	—	—	33	34	34
Total		4	8	2	57	71	71

1. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Pemphigus Neonatorum		Puerperal Pyrexia	
	Domi- ciliary confine- ments	Insti- tutional confine- ments	Domi- ciliary confine- ments	Insti- tutional confine- ments	Domi- ciliary confine- ments	Insti- tutional confine- ments
Number of cases notified during the year	—	1	—	—	—	69
Number of cases visited by officers of the Authority	—	1	—	—	—	—
Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases removed to hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—

2. Number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year in which:—

(a) Vision was unimpaired	1
(b) Vision was impaired	—
(c) Vision was lost	—
(d) The patient died	—
(e) The patient was still under treatment at the end of the year	—
(f) The patient removed from the district	—
(g) Classification under the above heads cannot be made	—
Total	1

SUPPLY OF DRIED MILKS, ETC.

At the commencement of the year, there were throughout the town, thirty-one centres for the distribution of the national welfare foods. This number included twenty-one voluntary centres in shops. During the course of the year, three voluntary centres in shops were opened, whilst four voluntary centres were closed.

The following table provides a comparison between the total issues of national welfare foods for the years 1957 and 1958:—

	1957	1958
National Dried Milk	82,612 tins	75,659 tins
Cod Liver Oil	17,111 bottles	11,307 bottles
Vitamin A and D Tablets	11,866 packets	10,939 packets
Orange Juice	157,790 bottles	101,800 bottles

In addition to these national welfare foods, other dried milks, cod liver oil and malt, and various nutrient preparations are available at all the welfare centres at cost price plus ten per cent.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Northlands Day Nursery has been open throughout the year, for the care of children under school age, whose mothers are in employment. Accommodation is available at this nursery for twenty children.

The total attendances for the year was 4,231, compared with 3,095 for 1957.

The charge made for attendance at the nursery is assessed according to the parents' income, less an allowance for rent and rates, on a graduated scale ranging from 9s. 10d. to 2s. 1d. per day in respect of the first child, with the addition of 2s. 1d. per day in respect of each subsequent child.

Cases coming within the following categories are given priority admission to the nursery:—

(a) mothers who are separated, have been deserted or divorced, widows, and mothers with illegitimate children, (b) husband ill or disabled, (c) mother suffering from tuberculosis, or in hospital, or sick at home, (d) children deserted by their mother, (e) mother deceased, (f) the existence of housing difficulties, where such difficulties are detrimental to the child.

In order to minimise the spread of infectious diseases, a careful watch is kept on all the children, and precautionary measures taken as soon as the first symptoms appear. When a case does occur, the admission of new entrants is suspended until the appropriate incubation period has expired.

The routine medical inspection of the children attending the nursery was carried out four times during the year by an assistant medical officer of health, and those children requiring attention were referred to the specialist clinics, or their own doctors.

Stress is laid on the importance of immunisation against diphtheria, and in many cases where the child has not been immunised prior to admission, the parents consent to it being carried out soon after admission.

DENTAL CARE

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER ON THE
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL SERVICE

For several years it has been my duty to draw attention to the continuous lack of dental officers appointed to operate this service in Southampton. It was obvious that by no standards of comparison could this small staff be considered satisfactory to provide even a modest estimate of the dental service, which ought to have been available to expectant and nursing mothers and children generally. In the absence of any practical and effective means of improving, or at least stabilising the situation, the year 1958 has brought with it further reverses, and has seen the resignation of a full-time dental officer and a part-time dental officer, thus reducing the already depleted staff by about one third.

It should be understood that all the staff are appointed as school dental officers, and that only a portion of each man's time is devoted to the Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Service, and that any estimates which can be made for the School Dental Service, also apply to the welfare service for mothers and young children. In this respect it has been estimated that the minimum satisfactory service could be provided by a ratio of about one dental officer for every 3,500 school children in any given area, and that this estimate could be used as a standard or future objective. The average service provided by local authorities does not, of course, reach this ideal and at present the average service provided in England and Wales is in the region of one dental officer for every 7,000 children. Compared with this general average—one dental officer to 7,000 children—the present position in Southampton can be clearly seen. Here we have an average of one dental officer for over 15,000 children, and these are divided as follows:—

Oatlands House Clinic: one dental officer for about 12,000 children. Cardigan Road Clinic has one dental officer for 21,000 children. Faced with the situation so clearly indicated by these figures and comparisons, it is obvious that we cannot give a satisfactory service either to school children as a whole, or to mothers and young children. In order to do so we must at least double the present staff for a start, to bring Southampton up to the general average level for the whole country, and this should be the first consideration. Having achieved this it would be a comparatively simple matter to equip our new clinics already built, and to go ahead enthusiastically with a first-class and complete dental service, in close co-operation with the other maternity and child welfare services already established.

MIDWIFERY (Section 23)

At the commencement of the year, the Municipal Midwifery Service was staffed by a Supervisor of Midwives and nineteen midwives. During the year three midwives resigned, but all were replaced.

The municipal midwives hold their own ante-natal clinics at the health clinics, where they undertake to examine and give advice to their cases. In certain cases, they also attend with their own patients at ante-natal clinics held in the general practitioners' surgeries.

Provision is made each year for at least two midwives to attend post-graduate courses arranged by the Royal College of Midwives, and four midwives attended these courses during the year. Nine of the midwives act as midwifery teachers, and during the past year, nineteen pupils were received for a three months district training, from the training school attached to the Southampton General Hospital. Of these pupils, all except two were successful in obtaining Part II C.M.B. certificates.

Many of the midwives attend lectures by the consultants and paediatricians, arranged by the local branch of the Royal College of Midwives, and they find these of great value in their work.

As a routine measure, when booking cases the midwives advise expectant mothers to consult the private practitioner. The necessary arrangements have been made, to enable midwives to call for medical aid when this is needed.

To reduce the danger of infection, the wearing of caps, overalls, masks and gloves is advocated. In all cases where infection occurs, the midwife is replaced immediately by a home nurse, and the midwife and her appliances are disinfected.

Gas and air and trilene analgesia is given at the discretion of the midwife, the patient's acceptance being first obtained, and a medical examination being arranged in all cases. The responsibility for the collection and return of the gas and air apparatus from and to the midwife's residence, is required to be undertaken by the patient. In the case of a night emergency, the midwife conveys the apparatus by taxi. In a case of emergency during the day, when the patient is unable to arrange for the conveyance of the apparatus the midwife can obtain the services of a van, by telephoning the West Quay Ambulance Depot. All the municipal midwives are now qualified to administer inhalational analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board.

Each of the midwives is in possession of apparatus for the resuscitation of the new-born.

The municipal midwives give mothercraft instruction to all their patients at their ante-natal clinics. This includes the preparation for labour, relaxation, diet, baby bathing and gas and air analgesia.

In the case of midwives not in receipt of car allowances arrangements are still in operation, whereby taxis are supplied by a local hire-service firm as a priority, to convey the municipal midwives to and from their cases between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. The expenses incurred are paid by the local authority. This facility is particularly helpful to the midwife when, as in many cases, the heavy gas and air apparatus has to be conveyed to the patient's home.

During the year fifty-nine notifications of intention to practise in the County Borough of Southampton were received, and included in this number are practising midwives in the Southampton General Hospital Maternity Unit, Nursing Homes and domiciliary service.

Notifications received by the local supervising authority, and visits made in connection with the midwifery work during the year, were as follows:—

Notifications:—

Intention to practise	.....	.....	.....	59
Sending for medical aid	.....	.....	.....	100
Deaths or stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	21
Artificial feeding	.....	.....	.....	981
Contact with infectious disease	.....	.....	.....	7
Pemphigus Neonatorum	.....	.....	.....	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	.....	.....	69
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	.....	.....	.....	1
Laying out dead bodies	.....	.....	.....	5

Visits:—

By inspector of midwives—

Routine inspection of midwives	.....	.....	58
Routine inspection of maternity homes	.....	.....	18
Special visits of enquiry	.....	.....	15

The following are details of notification forms issued by midwives requesting attendance of medical aid:—

Ante-natal:—

Mother Child

Referred to private practitioners	.....	99	
Referred to consultant gynaecologist	.....	1	
Albuminaria	.....	—
Miscarriages	.....	3	
Ante-partum haemorrhage	.....	8	
Unsatisfactory general condition	.....	4	—
Presentation	.....	5	
Varicose veins	.....	3	
Vaginal discharge	.....	—
Toxaemia	.....	5	

Labour:—

Premature labour	.....	2	
Post-partum haemorrhage	.....	5	
Ruptured Perineum	.....	15	
Retained Placenta	.....	3	
Breech and footling	.....	3	
Prolonged labour	.....	13	
Feebleness and prematurity	.....		3
Stillbirth	.....		3
Cord presentation	.....		2
Foetal distress	.....		4

Puerperium:—

Rise in temperature	6	
Eyes		4
Death of baby		—

Post-natal:—

Unsatisfactory general condition	1	8
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The following are details of maternity cases attended by midwives practising in the area of the local supervising authority during the year:—

	Domiciliary Cases					Cases in Institutions
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Totals	
	Doctor present at time of delivery	Doctor not present at time of delivery	Doctor present at time of delivery	Doctor not present at time of delivery		
1. Midwives employed by the Authority	1	15	148	1,384	1,548	—
2. Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committee	—	—	—	—	—	2,040
4. Midwives in Private Practice, including Nursing Homes	—	1	7	9	17	483
Totals	1	16	155	1,393	1,565	2,523

The following are details of work carried out by municipal domiciliary midwives:—

Cases attended:—

Maternity	149	} 1,586
Midwifery	1,399	
Miscarriages	38	

Notification Forms issued:—

Sending for medical aid:—

Ante-natal	28	} 100
Delivery	47	
Post-natal and infants	25	
Deaths	5	
Stillbirths	16	
Laying out a dead body	5	
Contact with infectious disease	7	
Artificial feeding	197	

Number of cases of:—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—
Stillbirths	16
Neo-natal deaths	5
Number of patients removed to hospital	117

NURSING HOMES

Periodic inspections were made of all the registered nursing homes, and the general conditions were found to be satisfactory.

The following are details of nursing home registrations:—

	<i>Number of Homes</i>	<i>No. of beds provided for : Maternity Cases</i>	<i>Other Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1) Homes first registered during the year	—	—	—	—
Registrations withdrawn during the year	1	—	4	4
Homes registered at end of year	11	20	*108	128
(2) Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration			.....	—
Number of appeals against such orders	.....	.....	.....	—
Number of cases in which such orders have been:				
(a) Confirmed on appeal .....	.....	.....	.....	—
(b) Disallowed .....	.....	.....	.....	—
(3) Number of applications for exemption from registration			.....	—
Number of cases for exemption:				
(a) Granted .....	.....	.....	.....	—
(b) Withdrawn .....	.....	.....	.....	—
(c) Refused .....	.....	.....	.....	—
(4) Number of inspections by Supervisor of Midwives			.....	18
Number of inspections by Superintendent Health Visitor			.....	27

HEALTH VISITING (Section 24)

The staff consists of the Superintendent Health Visitor, seventeen health visitors and two tuberculosis health visitors, the establishment being one Superintendent and thirty health visitors. With the exception of the tuberculosis health visitors, who cover the whole of the Borough, an area of the Borough is allocated to each health visitor, who as school nurse also works in the schools within her area. In addition to the visitation of expectant and nursing mothers and young children, the health visitors make visits in connection with the ophthalmia neonatorum regulations, and tuberculosis regulations, infectious disease, the School Health Service, and aged persons. Home visits are made at the request of general medical practitioners, and upon the receipt of discharge notifications

from the local hospitals in respect of child patients. Follow-up work is undertaken in connection with the Prevention of Illness and After-Care of the Sick Scheme, and also in connection with the fostering and adoption of children.

An approved training course for student health visitors is held at the Southampton University. During the past year five students were sponsored.

As well as the approved training course for student health visitors, the experimental course is now in its second year. Student health visitors from both these courses received practical instruction in health visiting in this area.

The following are details of visits made by health visitors during the year:—

	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Re-visits</i>	<i>Total</i>
Expectant mothers	190	158	348
Children under 1 year of age	3,584	8,606	12,190
Children between 1 year and 5 years of age	715	13,833	14,548
Tuberculosis regulations	176	1,267	1,443
Cases of measles, whooping cough, etc.	205	—	205
School Clinic cases following up	504	320	824
Other visits	2,364	8,196	10,560
	<hr/> 7,738	<hr/> 32,380	<hr/> 40,118

HOME NURSING (Section 25)

The present staff consists of a superintendent, a deputy superintendent, and twenty-six full-time and four part-time district nurses, the establishment being thirty full-time nurses.

In addition, two state enrolled assistant nurses are employed on a part-time basis, for duty mainly in connection with the care of the elderly.

The service operates from premises in Archers Road.

General practitioners requiring the services of a district nurse apply to the Superintendent direct. The hospital almoners also approach the Superintendent in connection with patients discharged from hospital and requiring the services of a district nurse.

The following table gives details of the work undertaken during the year:—

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES

Broncho-Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	33
Lobar Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	36
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	65
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	15
Medical (chronic 96)	.....	.....	.....	2,160
Surgical (chronic 14)	.....	.....	.....	332

MIDWIFERY

Miscarriages	.....	.....	.....	6
Threatened miscarriages	.....	.....	.....	4
Maternity	.....	.....	.....	6
Complications of Midwifery	.....	.....	.....	2
Complications of Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	1
Mastitis	.....	.....	.....	11
Breast Abscess (requiring incision)	.....	.....	.....	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	.....	.....	3
Measles	.....	.....	.....	1
Erysipelas	.....	.....	.....	2
Gynaecological	.....	.....	.....	35

2,720

AGE GROUPS

0-4	5-14	15-64	65 and over	Total
72	47	1,155	1,446	2,720

SOURCE OF REFERENCE OF NEW CASES

General Practitioners	.....	.....	.....	2,099
Hospitals	.....	.....	.....	491
Personal Applications	.....	.....	.....	87
Welfare Services	.....	.....	.....	27
Clinic	.....	.....	.....	1
Superintendent Health Visitor	.....	.....	.....	11
T.B. Visitor	.....	.....	.....	1
Supervisor of Midwives	.....	.....	.....	3

2,720

Total Number of New Cases, 1958	.....	2,720
Brought forward from 1957	.....	794

3,514

Total cases for 1957	.....	3,717	Total cases for 1958	.....	3,514
			Decrease	.....	203
Total visits for 1957	.....	114,141	Total visits for 1958	.....	108,746
			Decrease	.....	5,395

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION (Section 26)

Advice concerning vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis, diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation is given by the health visitors and the medical officers at the child welfare and school clinics. Publicity drives are organised to coincide with the national publicity.

Special weight cards are now provided for all parents giving advice regarding times when vaccination and immunisation should be carried out. Immunisation against whooping cough is given upon request being made by the parents.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

In view of the national fall in the vaccination rate a special letter is sent to all parents when their children reach the age of six months advising vaccination, which can be undertaken at the clinic or by their own doctor. Ninety medical practitioners are now participating in the local health authority's arrangements. During the year a total of 2,273 vaccinations were carried out. The following table gives detailed information prepared on similar lines to the official return required by the Ministry of Health.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (or re-vaccinated) DURING PERIOD

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	1,369	139	166	97	126	1,897
Number re-vaccinated	—	2	9	39	326	376

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

As in previous years all parents were encouraged to accept diphtheria immunisation for their children. Propaganda consists of: (1) sending of birthday cards and consent cards to all children attaining the age of one year; (2) letter and consent form to all parents of children entering infants' schools and (3) posters displayed at all clinics. School medical officers and health visitors also continue to stress the importance of immunisation and advise parents to take advantage of the facilities that are available.

The number of children immunised during the year was 3,576 which shows a slight increase over the number immunised in 1957. Of this number 1,601 were dealt with at the clinic, the remainder being treated by the general practitioners.

TABLE 'A'

The following table gives details of the treatment undertaken during the year:—

(i)	New cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	997
	Protective injections:—						
	Purified Toxoid Alum Precipitated first injection	.....					997
	„ „ „ „ second „	.....					906
	„ „ „ „ re-inforcing „	.....					695
							<hr/> 2,598
(ii)	Immunisation at Clinics:—						
	Number of clinics held	.....	403				(397)
	Total number of attendances	.....	.....	2,598			(2,501)
	Number of children who have completed course				906		(876)
	Number of re-inforcing courses	.....	.....			695	(712)
	Immunisation by Private Doctors:—						
	Number of children who have completed course				1,612		(1,425)
	Number of re-inforcing courses	.....	.....			363	(455)
					<hr/> 2,518	<hr/> 1,058	
					(2,301)	(1,167)	

(Figures in brackets refer to the year 1957).

TABLE 'B'

(Ministry of Health Annual Return for the year ended 31st December, 1958)

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1958:—

Age at 31-12-58 <i>i.e.</i> born in year	Under 1 1958	1-4 1954-1957	5-9 1949-1953	10-14 1944-1948	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (primary or booster) 1954-1958	207	6,918	8,486	2,123	17,734
1944-1953	—	—	3,976	12,067	16,043
Estimated mid-year child population	3,520	12,480	<hr/> 33,100		49,100

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

The arrangements whereby parents are offered vaccination against poliomyelitis for their children continued throughout the year. In September the age groups were extended to offer vaccination to persons between the ages of fifteen and twenty-six years.

Arrangements are being made to conduct open sessions in the evenings early in the new year, and, in my next report I hope to give fuller details of how the public in the teenage group responded to these facilities.

General practitioners, hospital staff and their families were also offered vaccination.

The following details show the number of completed cases during 1958:—

(1) Vaccination at Clinics:—

Children (6 months—15 years)	.....	.....	9,502
Young Adults (15—25 years)	.....	.....	102
Expectant Mothers	.....	.....	336
General Practitioners, their families and others	.....	.....	31
		—	9,971

(2) Vaccination by General Practitioners:—

Children (6 months—15 years)	.....	.....	2,106
Young Adults (15—25 years)	.....	.....	39
Expectant Mothers	.....	.....	75
General Practitioners, their families and others	30
		—	2,250

Total completed cases	12,221
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(3) Third injections	607
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(4) Vaccine issued to hospitals for vaccination of staff	(doses) 1,123
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AMBULANCE SERVICE (Section 27)

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

Two additional mobile radio stations were purchased, and frequency modifications were carried out to the existing ambulance stations and the fixed transmitting station at King's Park Road, to conform to the requirements of the General Post Office. In a review of the ambulance service, the Public Health Committee approved that all ambulance attendants should be given the opportunity of becoming ambulance drivers, and that all future appointments would be designated as ambulance driver/attendants. The appointment of additional operational staff, including the introduction of charge hands, was agreed, together with the purchase of a second dual purpose vehicle. At the end of the year, arrangements were under way for the operation of a sub-station based on a site adjoining the Woolston Fire Station.

There was an increase demand for ambulance facilities during 1958 as is shown by the following table:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
1958	9,836	20,314	162,635
1957	9,590	17,864	14,2266
	<hr/> 246 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,450 <hr/>	<hr/> 20,369 <hr/>

In considering the increase, allowance must be made for the restrictions imposed on the Service by petrol rationing in the early part of the year 1957, when every effort was made to reduce as far as possible the use of ambulances and alternative arrangements were made for patients to travel by rail.

The practice of using rail facilities where the condition of the patient permitted was continued during 1958, and once again I am pleased to report that no complaint has been made in regard to the services provided by the railway executive.

CIVIL DEFENCE—AMBULANCE AND CASUALTY COLLECTING SECTION

In connection with the Civil Defence Organisation, the Civil Defence Committee reviewed the designation of heads of sections. The Medical Officer of Health was reappointed head of the Ambulance Section, but a Civil Defence Liaison Officer was appointed to maintain liaison with the head of the section.

The training programme was continued, organised in co-operation with the Civil Defence Officer. Background and functional classes for the patients and volunteers were arranged in the local education authority's schools. Mainly functional classes continued at the Sydney House Health Clinic, and first aid training at King's Park Health Centre.

AMBULANCE SERVICE Summary of work carried out during the year

YEAR 1958	Southampton General Hospital	Southampton Eye Hospital	Chest Hospital	Southampton Children's Hospital	Royal South Hants Hospital	Welfare Services	Doctors, Private Addresses and Nursing Homes	Accidents	Occupation Centre and Tatchbury Mount Hospital	Calls Made, but Services not required	Total Calls Received at Ambulance Depot	Ambulance Patients Carried	Sitting Case Ambulance patients carried	Ambulance Journeys	Sitting Case Ambulance Journeys	Ambulance Mileage	Sitting Case Ambulance Mileage
Jan.	132	3	38	22	869	17	142	202	322	69	1816	1307	440	728	93	12022	1594
Feb.	129	6	24	15	830	20	150	169	267	75	1685	1226	384	639	82	10775	1458
March.....	144	5	35	29	973	17	147	172	260	128	1910	1408	374	665	81	12482	1391
April	163	7	22	22	933	20	119	181	170	78	1715	1339	298	742	73	11794	1396
May	119	3	15	23	958	17	159	189	295	99	1877	1374	404	798	86	12006	1373
June	150	1	23	32	864	19	124	201	336	82	1832	1281	469	752	79	12134	1533
July	145	10	23	24	866	15	152	203	306	89	1833	1326	418	735	80	12321	1605
Aug.	175	7	12	12	815	11	141	202	35	62	1472	1236	174	698	76	10236	1543
Sept.	158	5	69	14	779	15	134	208	284	79	1743	1229	435	749	78	10876	1771
Oct.	142	4	58	15	804	20	195	210	351	70	1869	1321	478	798	88	13450	1660
Nov.	152	5	33	5	830	20	176	187	252	64	1724	1268	392	759	83	12097	1520
Dec.	172	9	34	7	853	27	211	208	212	90	1823	1395	338	798	76	14219	1379
Totals	1781	65	386	220	10374	218	1850	2332	3090	985	21299	15710	4604	8861	975	144412	18223

Members of the Ambulance and Casualty Collecting Section took part in the regional competition which was held at the Civil Defence Training Centre at Gosport. Although Southampton did not reach the final, all who took part agreed in the excellent value of the competition for team training and many Southampton volunteers attended for additional intensive training in the weeks prior to the competition. Difficulties are still being experienced in obtaining a suitable vehicle for conversion as an ambulance and casualty collecting vehicle for training purposes.

First aid training classes were organised in accordance with the Civil Defence Training memorandum No. 1 (1957). The full course in first aid was extended to volunteers in the Welfare Section of the Civil Defence Corps.

HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE

The statistics for 1958 show a relatively small increase in the use of the Service as compared with figures for the previous year, and for the purpose of comparison I give below details of the number of journeys, patients, and the total mileage for both years:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
1958	12,781	38,946	188,472
1957	12,621	38,456	179,723
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Increase	160	490	8,749
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The following table gives further details of the work undertaken during the year under review:—

	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
January	1,010	3,137	15,783
February	990	2,911	14,396
March	1,063	3,379	17,248
April	1,035	3,054	14,421
May	1,017	2,992	14,987
June	1,056	3,494	15,769
July	1,111	3,559	15,928
August	1,054	3,310	16,910
September	1,063	3,356	16,012
October	1,294	3,528	16,453
November	1,047	3,017	16,061
December	1,041	3,209	14,504
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	12,781	38,946	188,472
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS CARE AND AFTER-CARE (Section 28)

Meetings of the Prevention of Illness and After-Care of Sick Sub-Committee have been held as required throughout the year to consider applications by the health visitors, and by the Almoner at the Central Chest Clinic, for the provision of extra nourishment and the supply of equipment and bedding mainly to tuberculous persons.

PROVISION OF BEDS, BEDDING, ETC.

The under-mentioned items were supplied to patients, the majority of whom were referred for consideration by the Almoner at the Chest Clinic:—

Beds, iron	.....	.....	3
Mattresses	.....	.....	3
Blankets	.....	.....	2
Sheets	.....	.....	7
Pillow cases	.....	.....	8
Commodes	.....	.....	6

B.C.G. VACCINATIONS

A total of 1,931 vaccinations were carried out during the year, details of which are as under:—

(a) Contact Scheme	.....	.....	.....	.....	656
(b) School Children Scheme	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,275

The following summary gives further details relative to the vaccinations carried out under the School Children's Scheme:—

Number of children in 13-14 year age group, 2,486.

Number of consent forms received, 1,623 (equals 65.3% of age group).

Number Mantoux tested, 1,693.

Number positive to Mantoux test, 360 (equals 22.2% of consents received).

Number negative to Mantoux test, 1,281.

Number not completed, 25.

Number vaccinated, 1,275 (equals 51.3% of age group).

Number re-tested	615
------------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-----

Number re-tested and found positive	589
-------------------------------------	-------	-------	-----

Number re-tested and found negative	4
-------------------------------------	-------	-------	---

Number re-tested but not completed	22
------------------------------------	-------	-------	----

HOLIDAY HOMES

During the period twenty cases (seventeen adults and three children) were accepted for varying periods of convalescence, the local health authority accepting financial responsibility for maintenance charges.

DOMESTIC HELP (Section 29)

The Domestic Help Service continues to help the under-mentioned categories:—

- (a) Housewives falling sick.
- (b) Several members of a family falling ill at the same time.
- (c) Blind, aged and infirm persons.
- (d) Maternity—during the lying-in period of the mother.

A Supervisor is responsible for maintaining a register of helpers, and for dealing with applications of help.

The workers engaged on cases of sickness or infirmity are employed on a regular basis for either full-time or part-time duties. It is found that most of them, being married women with domestic responsibilities of their own, prefer part-time duties. This operates quite satisfactorily since the applicants for help, most of whom are old people, seem generally to prefer the workers to attend in the mornings.

There continued to be a number of enquiries for help to be supplied in maternity cases. For these cases workers were seconded, who are normally employed on sick and infirm cases.

The demand for help for the chronic sick, aged and infirm, continues to form a very large proportion of the number of cases dealt with. Usually these cases are not required to pay anything for this service or, if a charge is made, it is very small.

From time to time, applications, which are treated as normal requests, are received for the provision of help in the homes of tuberculosis patients, only volunteers being used for these cases.

The service continued to be of great help to the Geriatric Unit of the Southampton General Hospital. In a number of cases where delay was inevitable in admitting the patient to hospital, the services of a domestic help were provided, who was able to give the necessary care and attention pending hospital admission. The scheme has been equally helpful to the hospitals in times of bed shortages, by facilitating the early discharge of patients who were not completely able to look after themselves.

There is a demand for 'sitters in' at night and with the co-operation of the British Red Cross Society it has been possible to help relatives in cases of necessity.

The following tables give details of the work undertaken during the year, and of the number of workers employed at 31st December, with comparative figures for the years 1956 and 1957:—

Cases supplied with domestic help during the year:		1958	1957	1956
Sick and Infirm (Categories (a), (b), (c))		613	643	532
Maternity (Category (d))	.....	56	25	13
Total	.....	<u>669</u>	<u>668</u>	<u>545</u>

Workers employed 31st December:	.....	.....	1958	1957	1956
Full-time	.....	.....	—	—	—
Part-time	.....	.....	151	154	160
			—	—	—
Total	.....		151	154	160
			—	—	—

MENTAL HEALTH (Sections 28 and 51)

The National Health Service Act, 1946, placed upon the Council certain duties under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890 to 1930, and the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938. All matters relating to the discharge of the functions of the local health authority are referred to the health committee, which appointed a mental health sub-committee to administer the mental health service.

The duties of the authority are briefly as follows:—

(1) *Mental Treatment*. The appointment of duly authorised officers to take initial proceedings in providing care and treatment for persons suffering from mental illness.

(2) *Mental Deficiency*. The ascertainment of defective persons in the area; the provision of suitable supervision, training and occupation for defectives not in institutions; the taking of steps to secure institutional care or guardianship where necessary.

The authority may also make arrangements for the care and after-care of persons suffering from mental illness or defectiveness.

(i) ADMINISTRATION

(a) *Mental Health Sub-Committee*. This sub-committee of the health committee has nine members, of whom three are co-opted members. Meetings are held monthly.

(b) *Staff*. The Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the medical direction and control of the service. He is assisted by his deputy.

Social work is carried out by two officers employed full-time by the Council, one of whom holds a University Degree.

The staff of the Occupation Centre consists of a supervisor, two assistant supervisors and a cook.

Four duly authorised officers are employed part-time, devoting approximately half their time to work under the Lunacy Acts, and the remainder of their time to district welfare work for the welfare services committee. These authorised officers have had considerable experience of work under the Lunacy Acts.

(c) *Co-ordination.* The medical officers of the hospitals for mentally defective and mentally deranged persons have acted in a consultative capacity when necessary. For this purpose cases have been referred to the out-patient clinics established at the hospitals for mental defectives, and to the out-patient clinic established in the Local Health Authority's clinic at King's Park Road, and staffed by medical officers from Knowle Hospital.

At the request of the Coldeast and Tatchbury Mount Hospital Management Committee, mentally defective patients on licence in Southampton from the institutions controlled by that committee have been supervised by officers of the Local Health Authority. The reports and medical certificates required when such patients were seen by the visitors have also been provided by the staff of the department.

Patients on trial from Knowle Hospital, or out-patients attending the hospital are supervised by the social workers of the hospital, who already know the patient. The number of mentally deranged persons requiring supervision in their homes by officers of the Local Authority is very small.

The psychiatrist employed in the child guidance clinic has been consulted in many cases where children required investigation and treatment.

(d) *Duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.* No duties have been delegated to voluntary associations.

(e) *Training of Mental Health Workers.* No arrangements have been initiated for the training of mental health workers.

(ii) ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY

(a) Under Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946; Prevention, care and after-care.

The out-patient clinic in King's Park Road provides investigation and advice for mentally-ill patients at an early stage of their illness, and may be looked upon as largely preventive in character. It is staffed by two doctors and a psychiatric social worker from Knowle Hospital and four sessions are held each week. Persons requiring advice about themselves or their relatives may consult the social worker and private practitioners may refer patients for consultation. The average weekly attendance at this clinic has been forty-three.

Under Ministry of Health Circular 5/52, two male patients and three female patients were admitted to hospital during 1958, and, in addition, one male and two female patients were admitted to private Nursing Homes under this scheme.

- (b) Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, by duly authorised officers.

Each officer is primarily responsible for a particular area of the town, but arrangements are made for certain officers to be on call at week-ends and holiday periods. Calls for duly authorised officers come from doctors, police, and relatives of mentally ill persons, and are dealt with during office hours at the Civic Centre. Outside office hours, calls are dealt with at the ambulance station, where a rota is kept of duly authorised officers on duty.

The duly authorised officers made arrangements during 1958 for the admission to hospital of 401 patients as follows:—

Moorgreen Hospital under Section 20 of the Lunacy Acts 290

Knowle Hospital as voluntary patients 111

Included in these totals are a number of patients who arrived in the port from overseas. Where no relative was available to take over the responsibility of caring for the patient, or where the patient was too ill for such disposal, admission to hospital was arranged. As a result of these patients arriving, great pressure was placed upon the observation wards at Moorgreen Hospital, and the duly authorised officers frequently had difficulty in obtaining vacancies.

- (c) Under Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38.

(i) *Ascertainment*. Twenty-four new cases were ascertained during the year 1958. The number of defectives awaiting admission to institutions was twenty-one at the end of the year.

(ii) *Guardianship and Supervision*. Five patients were under the guardianship of the Brighton Guardianship Society.

Supervision of defectives in the community was carried out by the Council's officers. During the year 224 defectives were under statutory supervision and 140 under voluntary supervision.

(iii) *Training*. This has been provided in the Occupation Centre in Cranbury Terrace. There are fifty places available, all of which were occupied. Of these one was filled by a County Council patient who lives near Southampton. The ages of patients attending the Occupation Centre ranged from seven to sixty-nine years.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The ambulances provided by the Council were available for any defectives requiring such transport.

GENERAL

(a) Four male patients were dealt with by the court under section 8 of the Mental Deficiency Acts, and one female. They were committed to Tatchbury Mount Hospital and Coldeast Hospital respectively.

(b) *Discharges from Orders.* The Board of Control authorised the discharge from Orders under the Mental Deficiency Acts of seven male patients, and five female patients.

During the year the following patients were transferred:—

One female patient from St. Mary's Home, Alton, to Botleys Park Hospital. One male patient from Tatchbury Mount Hospital to Glenfrith Hospital, Leicester. One male patient from Tatchbury Mount Hospital to Sandhill Park, Taunton, and one male patient from Tatchbury Mount Hospital to Rampton Hospital.

The deaths of nine patients occurred during 1958. Of these, one male was a patient in Tatchbury Mount Hospital, and two males and three females, patients in Coldeast Hospital. Of the remaining patients, two males were under statutory supervision and one male under friendly supervision.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M	F	M	F
1. <i>Particulars of cases reported during 1958:</i>				
(a) Cases ascertained to be defectives 'subject to be dealt with':— Number in which action taken on reports by:—				
(1) Local Education Authorities on children				
(i) While at school or liable to attend school	6	9	—	—
(ii) On leaving special schools	—	—	—	—
(iii) On leaving ordinary schools	1	3	—	—
(2) Police or by Courts	—	—	4	1
(3) Other sources	—	—	—	—
Total of 1 (a)	7	12	4	1
(b) Cases reported who were found to be defectives but were not regarded as 'subject to be dealt with' on any ground	3	1	1	3
(c) Cases reported who were not regarded as defectives and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)	—	—	—	—
(d) Cases reported in which action was incomplete at 31st December, 1958, and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)	—	—	—	—
Total of 1 (a)-(d) inc.	10	13	5	4
2. <i>Disposal of cases reported during 1958:</i> (The total of 2 (a), (b) and (c) must agree with that of 1 (a) and (b) above)				
(a) Of the cases ascertained to be defectives 'subject to be dealt with' (i.e. at 1 (a)) number:				
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision	7	12	—	—
(ii) Placed under Guardianship	—	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to 'Places of Safety'	—	—	—	—
(iv) Admitted to Hospitals	—	—	4	1
Total of 2 (a)	7	12	4	1
(b) Of the cases not ascertained to be defectives 'subject to be dealt with' (i.e. at 1 (b)) number:				
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	3	1	1	3
(ii) Action unnecessary	—	—	—	—
Total of 2 (b)	3	1	1	3

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—*continued*

	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M	F	M	F
(c) Cases reported at 1 (a) or (b) above who removed from the area or died before disposal was arranged	—	—	—	—
Total of 2 (a)-(c) inc.	10	13	5	4
3. Number of Mental Defectives for whom care was arranged by the Local Health Authority under Circular 5/52 during 1958 and admitted to:				
(a) National Health Service Hospitals	—	—	2	3
(b) Elsewhere	1	2	—	—
Total	1	2	2	3
4. Total cases on Authority's Registers at 31-12-58				
(i) Under Statutory Supervision	32	36	75	81
(ii) Under Guardianship	1	—	2	2
(iii) In 'Places of Safety'	—	—	—	—
(iv) In Hospitals	25	18	147	109
(v) Under Voluntary Supervision	2	2	66	70
Total	60	56	290	262

DEFECTIVES IN EMPLOYMENT

The following tables show the number of defectives in employment. Of the sixty-eight males under voluntary supervision, thirty-six are working and of the seventy-two females under voluntary supervision, twenty-five are in employment.

MALES

Labourers	13
Coal porter	1
Refuse collector	1
Hospital porters	2
Seamen	4
Rehabilitation Centre	1
Restaurants	2
Paper round	1
Mooring hand	1
Warehouse handymen	4
Railway porter	1
Brick works	1
Caretaker	1
Carpet factory	1
Hotel Kitchens	2
Total	<u>36</u>

FEMALES

Domestics (Hospitals)	11
Bottle factory	1
Laundry workers	5
Rehabilitation Centre	1
Cafe workers	3
Warehouse packers	2
Cleaner	1
Factory worker	1
Total	<u>25</u>

Of the 108 males under statutory supervision, thirty-four are working and of the 117 females under statutory supervision, seven are in employment.

MALES			FEMALES		
Labourers	.....	16	Laundry worker	.....	1
Fruit merchants	.....	1	Domestics (Hospitals)	.....	2
Boilerman	.....	1	Domestic (Hotel)	.....	1
Seaman	.....	1	Cafe worker	.....	1
Road sweeper	.....	1	Canteen worker	.....	1
Railway porters	.....	3	Shop assistant	.....	1
Printing works	.....	1			
Shipyards	.....	4			
Hotel porter	.....	1			
Laundry worker	.....	1			
Factory	.....	1			
Lorry driver	.....	1			
Foundry worker	.....	1			
Plumber's mate	.....	1			
Total		34	Total		7

WELFARE SERVICES

Report of the Chief Welfare Services Officer

The total number of beds providing residential accommodation under Section 21(A) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, remains substantially unchanged at 321. Work was commenced during the year on a new extension to Pear Tree House which will provide an additional twenty-two beds for elderly ladies. This, together with future plans for further accommodation, will, it is felt, do much to relieve the present waiting list which at the 31st December, recorded twenty-seven males and twenty-one females whose applications for admission to residential accommodation had been approved.

The Review Panel has continued to meet fortnightly throughout the year and I am glad to be able to report that the Panel has been able to arrange an early admission for all applicants whose circumstances were regarded as extremely urgent.

The allocation of the present accommodation provided under Section 21(A) is as follows:—

	<i>Beds</i>
Moorgreen Hospital (Joint User)	126
Hillfield Home for the Blind	45
Northlands House	46
Homelands	20
The Elms	16
Pear Tree House	20
Brownhill House	26
The Cedars	22
	<hr/> 321 <hr/>

It is, of course, desirable that elderly persons be allowed to remain in their own homes as long as possible, and the provision of statutory and voluntary services is directed towards this end. Page 85 of this report gives some indication of the liaison between these services in order to help the elderly retain their independence as long as possible.

Temporary accommodation provided for homeless families at 12-14 Millbrook Road and 76-76A Waterloo Road has been extensively used during the year. Quarterly meetings have been held by the Special Sub-Committee when the families have been reviewed. It has again been found necessary, on occasions, to terminate the occupancy in some cases. Dormitory accommodation has also been fully used during the period under review, although the accent on admission has shifted from single women to mothers

with children. To some extent this reflects the adoption of a new principle whereby all admissions are now made through the dormitory in the first instance. An opportunity is thereby afforded for appraisal and assessment of a family's problem which sometimes assists towards rehabilitation when transferred to unit accommodation.

Private homes registered under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, as at 31st December, are as follows:—

	<i>Authorised Accommodation</i>	
Radstock House, 12 Radstock Road	12 beds
St. Margaret's, 6 Hulse Road	10 „
Rose-Haven Rest Home, 63 Westwood Road		14 „
Beech Bourne, 154 Regent's Park Road	12 „
The Rest Home, 131 Portswood Road	12 „

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

The Council has a responsibility under Section 21(b) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, to provide temporary accommodation for persons who, for sudden or unforeseen circumstances, are rendered homeless. Accommodation for homeless families is provided at Nos. 12-14 Millbrook Road and 76-76A Waterloo Road. Millbrook Road provides units for fifteen families, and in addition, dormitory accommodation (ten beds) for women and young children only. Six units of accommodation is provided at Waterloo Road.

A cubicle at St. Michael's House is reserved permanently for men, 159 admissions were made during the year.

The following statistics show the number of admissions to and discharges from temporary accommodation during the year:—

Dormitory Accommodation—12-14 Millbrook Road:

	<i>Women Children</i>	
Admissions to Dormitory to 31st Dec., 1958	54	54
Discharges to 31st December	52	52

Of the above number twenty-two cases arrived in the Town from other areas including two women stranded in the town en route returning to the Barbados, one family from Ireland and one family from Scotland.

Unit Accommodation—12-14 Millbrook Road, 76-76a Waterloo Road:

Families admitted to Units 33 (16 men, 33 women, 42 children)

„ discharged 10 (4 to Council Accommodation)

Of the above thirty-three families admitted, eleven were cases of Rent Arrears of which three have since fully repaid.

Four families were admitted from Council Accommodation.

Eight families arrived in the Town from other areas.

76-76a Waterloo Road:

This property also used to provide temporary accommodation for six families is in the main reserved for the transfer of those admitted in the first instance to 12-14 Millbrook Road, and who subsequently have proved amenable to rehabilitation.

DOMICILIARY WELFARE—ELDERLY PERSONS

The Central Classified Index of elderly persons continues to record an increase in the number of persons recorded. At the 31st December, 1957, 2,350 names were registered. Whilst at 31st December, 1958, the total was 2,767. The index is now contained in forty classifications and provides a visual indication of the domestic circumstances of all cases recorded and an analysis of the manner in which statutory and voluntary services as shown below are being applied, *viz*:—

1. Type of Accommodation
 - (a) Circumstances in which caring for self
 - (b) Whether resident with relatives, etc.
2. Having severe disabilities
3. Advice given regarding all services, etc., available
4. Statutory services applied
 - (a) Health visiting
 - (b) Home nursing
 - (c) Domestic Help
 - (d) National Assistance Board—Special grants
5. Voluntary Services applied
 - (a) Chiropody
 - (b) Meals on Wheels
 - (c) Visiting by voluntary personnel
 - (d) Provision of clothing

6. Requiring accommodation in Local Authority Home or Hostel

7. Requiring admission to Hospital or Nursing Home.

Information regarding persons in need is received from numerous sources, and to assist in collating data a standard General Enquiry form has been issued to all relevant Departments of the Corporation and the National Assistance Board Area Officers.

Enquiry forms have been received as shown below:—

SOURCE	TOTAL NUMBER RECEIVED DURING YEAR ENDED 31ST DEC., 1958			
Home Nursing Service	718
Health Visiting Service	30
National Assistance Board	1
				<hr/> 749 <hr/>

CENTRAL CLASSIFIED INDEX

Table showing additions to and removals from the Central Index for the year ended 31st December, 1958:—

Number of cases recorded as at 31/12/57 2,350

Number of new cases recorded during the year:—

(a) of the 749 General Welfare enquiry forms
received, 568 were new notifications 568

(b) new cases notified from other sources, i.e.
Hospitals, General Public, etc. 410

3,328

Less Deaths and transfers to other areas, etc. 561

Number of cases recorded as at 31/12/58 2,767

This total represents 606 males, 1,718 females and 443 married couples, the latter being recorded as one case.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Average numbers of cases visited per month 28

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

AGE ANALYSIS 1958

Hostel	No. of Residents	Under 50	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	Over 90	Average
Moorgreen	123	3	11	16	43	42	8	75
Northlands	46	—	—	8	19	17	2	77
Hillfeld	45	—	—	4	12	22	7	81
Pear Tree	19	—	—	—	6	12	1	82
The Elms	16	—	—	2	7	6	1	77
Homelands	20	—	—	1	7	11	1	80
Brownhill	25	—	—	4	8	11	2	79
The Cedars	21	1	1	2	8	8	1	77
Totals	315	4	12	37	110	129	23	

Average age (overall): 78 years.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES TO RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

Hostel	Admissions			Discharges			
	From Private Accommodation	From Hospital	Inter-Hostel Transfers	To Private Accommodation	To Hospital	Inter-Hostel Transfers	Deaths
Moorgreen	27	29	—	4	38	1	15
Northlands	8	19	2	2	19	1	4
Hillfield	13	14	1	3	21	1	2
Pear Tree	3	4	1	1	7	1	—
The Elms	—	10	1	1	8	1	—
Homelands	6	4	—	1	9	—	—
Brownhill	1	8	1	—	8	1	1
The Cedars	6	11	—	2	7	—	2
Totals	64	99	6	14	117	6	24

The number of residents accommodated on 31st December, 1958, was 315, together with the following residents in other Local Authority and Voluntary establishments:

Other Authority Homes

Portsmouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Manchester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Isle of Wight	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
London C.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Voluntary Homes

Barclay Home for the Blind	.....	.....	.....	1
Community of St. Mary at the Cross	.....	.....	.....	1
Chalfont Epileptic Colony	.....	.....	.....	1
Salvation Army Eventide Home, Bath	.....	.....	.....	1
David Lewis Colony	.....	.....	.....	1
Royal School for the Blind	.....	.....	.....	2
The Meath Home	.....	.....	.....	2
The Knole, St. Marks, Cheltenham	.....	.....	.....	1
Pembroke House, Gillingham	.....	.....	.....	1
Turner Memorial Home of Rest	.....	.....	.....	1
The Bath Home for Deaf and Dumb	.....	.....	.....	1
Roper House, Home for the Deaf	.....	.....	.....	1
St. Mary's House, Brighton	.....	.....	.....	1
Everton Grange, Lymington	.....	.....	.....	2
Southern Railway Homes for Old People	.....	.....	.....	2
Eastfield House, Andover	.....	.....	.....	1
Maghull Homes for Epileptics	.....	.....	.....	1
Christadelphian Homes	.....	.....	.....	2
Hannah Levy House	.....	.....	.....	1
British Advent Missions, Edinburgh	.....	.....	.....	1
Wavertree House (R.N.I.B.)	.....	.....	.....	1

BURIALS AND CREMATIONS

During the year twenty-five burials/cremations have been carried out in accordance with the provisions of Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, at a cost of £367. The sum of £161 representing forty-four per cent of the expenditure has been recovered.

Persons dying in their own homes	.....	.....	.....	15
Persons dying in Part III accommodation	.....	.....	.....	8
Persons found dead in other circumstances	.....	.....	.....	2
			<hr/>	25
			<hr/>	

CARE AND PROTECTION OF PROPERTY

The department has increasing responsibilities for the care and protection of property of persons admitted to hospital, or residential accommodation or who have died leaving no next of kin.

During the year, twenty-eight cases of this nature were dealt with.

Three of these cases were in respect of deceased persons where it was necessary to refer the matter to the Treasury Solicitor, who is administering the estates on behalf of the Crown. The property concerned is held in custody pending instructions for disposal.

BLIND WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

The number of persons newly registered as blind is slightly less than of previous years, and for the period under review is twenty men and thirty-five women, a total of fifty-five. Table I includes this figure and other movements on the register which results in an end of year total of 499, an increase of four persons, representing a percentage increase of 0.8 per cent.

The greater number of new registrations appear in those age groups of sixty-five and over, this is consistent with figures produced for national statistics.

BLIND PERSONS—TABLE 1

for the year ended 31st December, 1958

Showing the Distribution by Age Groups of the Blind Population
(Including Additions to and Removal from the Register)

	0	1—4	5—15	16—20	21—39	40—49	50—64	65—69	70 and over	Totals		
										M	F	Total
Total as at 31-12-57	— —	— 1	7 5	1 —	17 12	17 17	48 49	17 20	96 188	203	292	495
Additions:— New Registrations										19	31	50
From P.S. Register (i.e. re-examined)										1	4	5
Transfers from other Authorities										7	5	12
Removals: Deaths										23	22	45
To P.S. Register (i.e. Re-examined)										—	1	1
Transfers to other Authorities										7	10	17
Total as at 31-12-58	— —	— —	6 6	2 —	18 11	17 18	38 38	22 25	97 201	200	299	499
Age at incidence of newly Registered Persons	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 2	1 3	5 2	12 28	20	35	55

Table II confirms that cataract is still the main cause of blindness. It must be recorded, however, that much progress has been made as regards operable cataract and in general those persons with cataract who remain on the blind register are inoperable owing to other factors such as general poor health, senility and extreme old age.

In previous years glaucoma has been recorded as the next principle cause of blindness, but this is now below those of Retinal and Macular degeneration.

Particular attention is given to all newly registered blind persons to encourage the maximum rehabilitation to help them to lead as normal a life as possible.

TABLE II

Analysis of cause of blindness of persons newly registered during 1958.

Cause	Male	Female	Total
Cataract	3	19	22
Cataract and other causes	1	1	2
Glaucoma	1	2	3
Glaucoma and other causes	—	—	—
Myopia	1	1	2
Macular degeneration	4	1	5
Retinal degeneration	2	6	8
Optic atrophy	2	1	3
Iridocyclitis	—	1	1
Arterio sclerosis	1	—	1
Choroidal sclerosis	—	1	1
Diabetic Retinopathy	—	1	1
Hemianopia	1	—	1
Bilateral discform degeneration	—	1	1
Fuchs Epithelial and Endothelial Dystrophy	1	—	1
Keratitis	1	—	1
War Trauma	2	—	2
Total	20	35	55

EMPLOYMENT

An analysis of the register of 499 blind persons is given in the table III showing the education, training and employment position in two main groups *viz.*: Children, *i.e.* up to fifteen years and adults, *i.e.* age sixteen years and over.

It will be seen that a total of 344 persons are over the age of sixty-five years leaving a balance of 155 of whom ninety-five are either not available or not capable of work.

The training and placement of blind persons is achieved by the maximum co-operation between the Local Authority, the Royal National Institute for the Blind Placement Service, which provides highly specialised officers for this work, and the Ministry of Labour and National Service through the local Disablement Resettlement Officer. Some difficulty has been experienced during the latter part of the year in securing suitable placements for certain blind persons. This is no doubt owing in part to the lack of vacancies arising in light industry.

TABLE III

Summary of Occupations of Blind Persons as at 31st December, 1958

	Male	Female	Total
Children:			
Aged 5—15 years			
Educable			
Attending special schools	2	4	6
Not at school	—	2	2
Ineducable			
In Mental Deficiency			
Institution	3	—	3
At home or elsewhere	1	—	1
Adults aged 16 and upwards:			
<i>See</i> { Employed in sheltered workshops	3	2	5
<i>Table</i> { Employed as home workers	2	1	3
<i>IV</i> { Employed in open employment	26	7	33
Trainee for sheltered employment	2	—	2
Trainee for open employment	1	—	1
Unemployed but capable and available for work:			
Trained for sheltered employment	1	—	1
Trained for open employment	2	—	2
Subject to training for sheltered employment	1	—	1
<i>Not available for work, aged 16-64</i>	3	20	23
<i>Not capable of work, aged 16-64</i>	35	37	72
<i>Not employed, aged over 65</i>	118	226	344
Total	200	299	499

TABLE IV

Analysis of the Occupations of Employed Blind Persons shown in Table III

	Sheltered Workshops	Home Workers Scheme	Open Industry	Total
Basket workers	3	1	—	4
Boot repairers	—	—	2	2
Braille copyists	—	1	—	1
Clerks and typists	—	—	3	3
Factory operatives	—	—	3	3
Machine knitters	2	—	—	2
Labourers	—	—	2	2
Massage and Physiotherapy	—	—	2	2
Mat makers	—	—	1	1
Musicians and Music Teachers	—	—	1	1
Piano tuners	—	1	—	1
Telephone operators	—	—	3	3
Other open employment	—	—	16	16
Total	5	3	33	41

REHABILITATION

Where rehabilitation cannot be achieved in the home of the blind person, it is sometimes necessary to admit them to establishments administered by the Royal National Institute for the Blind on behalf of the Ministry of Labour. There are two such establishments providing:—

- (a) Industrial Rehabilitation—Torquay
- (b) Social Rehabilitation—Bridgenorth

During the year one person took advantage of these facilities and attended a course of rehabilitation at Torquay.

HOLIDAYS

Arrangements were made for twelve blind persons to receive holidays up to two weeks each at Special Holiday Homes for the Blind.

<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Holiday Home</i>
4	The R.N.I.B. Home, 'Bannow', St. Leonards.
5	London Association for the Blind Home, 'Orton Rigg', Bournemouth.
1	'Leeds House', New Brighton
1	Worthing
1	Godfrey Ermine Home

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

The Social Club for the Blind, 43 The Avenue, provides a full range of social activities for all blind persons. The Club is open every day from 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. and a typical programme for any week of the year is given below:—

Monday	—	Old Time Dancing or Square Dancing
Wednesday	—	Stage Concert
Thursday	—	Whist, Cribbage, Dominoes
Friday	—	Open evening, available for any activity suggested or requested by the blind themselves, <i>e.g.</i> Darts.

The Inter Town Tournaments in which teams of blind persons compete in games of Whist, Crib, Dominoes and Draughts for the Day Cup (presented by Portsmouth) continued during the year and the Southampton team won the highest aggregate number of points. This competition is a series of matches, six in all, played throughout the year. The final score of points is as follows:—

Southampton	Portsmouth	Bournemouth
78½	70	67½

The Southampton Team again won the 'Coronation Cup' in which five areas compete in the same games as mentioned above, but under more strenuous conditions. On this occasion the Tournament took place at Winchester, the result being:—

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
So'ton	B'mouth	Hampshire	P'mouth	Wiltshire
80	79½	76½	63½	58½

In addition to the foregoing, many invitations are received from various Associations, etc., for blind persons to attend plays, musical recitals and stage shows, all of which are most popular and appreciated by the blind people. Grateful acknowledgement is recorded to the undermentioned:

Southampton Amateur Operatic Society
 Southampton Amateur Dramatic Society
 Southampton Gaumont Cinema
 Southampton Odeon Cinema
 The Hampton Players
 Southampton Philharmonic Society
 Southampton Student Players
 Lewis L. Whitworth
 Wayfarers

SPECIAL FACILITIES

A brief summary of the special facilities available to all registered blind persons is given below:—

- Free wireless licence
- Free dog licence—(for guide dogs)
- Special postal rates—for braille literature
- Television licences reduced to £3
- Free issue of white walking sticks
- Loan of special equipment in approved instances of:—
typewriters, braille writing and shorthand machines, etc.
- Free Corporation bus passes
- Special fare facilities on Hants and Dorset Buses
- Reduced railway fares for special purposes
- Braille literature, *e.g.* Radio Times, National Braille Mail, etc.

VOLUNTARY FUND EXPENDITURE

The Social Club for the Blind, 43 The Avenue, is entirely maintained by the Southampton Blind Welfare Voluntary Fund. In addition, certain recurring social events and other items of expenditure are financed by this fund, *viz.*:—

	£
Christmas Party	95
Christmas gift to each registered blind person	164
Repairs and maintenance of wireless sets	210
Special grants, <i>i.e.</i> furniture, fireguards, clothing, etc.	25
Annual Outings	224

HANDICRAFT CLASSES

Two classes are held each week at the Social Club, when instruction in basketry and other crafts are given by the home teachers. Attendances at each class are quite regular at twenty-eight most of whom are quite elderly. The age range is, in fact, from twenty-three years to eighty-five years of age, giving an average age of sixty-one years. The value of work produced from these classes for the year is £147, an increase of £73 over the previous year.

HOME WORKERS, ETC.

A total of approximately £608 turnover has been recorded for the year representing the value of work produced by two home workers and other blind persons for which the Department has found a market.

SOCIAL EVENTS

The main social events of each year are the Annual Summer Outings and the Christmas Party. In August, 1958, some 300 blind persons and escorts visited Brighton for a day, and the more elderly were taken on a tour of the New Forest.

The Christmas Party was again held in the Guildhall, and was attended by 250 persons.

DEAF, BLIND

About eighteen deaf blind persons on the County Borough of Southampton register are members of the Deaf Blind Club, the Secretary of which is herself a deaf blind person. Meetings are held on the third Saturday of each month, and with the help and guidance of home teachers, a full range of social activities is provided, including outings, rambles, and picnic teas. Once a year a very successful 'sale of work' is organised, which helps to augment their funds.

HOME TEACHING SERVICE

The home teachers paid regular visits to all registered blind and partially sighted persons, and a total of 5,435 visits were made by them during the year.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

The register of partially sighted persons, analysed in Table I, shows an increase for the year of seventeen persons, although there have been twenty-five new registrations.

Again the main cause, Table II, of eye defect is cataract and glaucoma, and the remarks upon the blind register apply with equal force to this section.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS—TABLE 1
for the year ending 31st December, 1958

Showing the Distribution by Age Groups of Partially Sighted Persons
(Including Additions to and Removals from the Register)

	0—1	2—4	5—15	16—20	21—49	50—64	65 and over	Totals		
	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M	F	Total
Total as at 31-12-57	— —	— —	10 7	2 4	7 5	8 4	15 25	42	45	87
Additions: New Registrations								9	15	24
From Blind Register (i.e. Re-examined)								—	1	1
Transfers from other Authorities								—	1	1
Removals: Deaths								3	—	3
To Blind Register (i.e. Re-examined)								1	4	5
Transfers to other Authorities								1	—	1
Total as at 31-12-58	— —	1 —	9 7	2 3	8 7	8 6	18 35	46	58	104
Age at incidence of newly registered persons	— —	1 —	— —	— —	2 —	— 3	6 13	9	15	25

TABLE II

Analysis of causes of Partial-sight of persons newly registered during 1958

Cause	Male	Female	Total
Cataract	4	7	11
Cataract and other causes	—	2	2
Glaucoma	2	2	4
Myopia	1	2	3
Diabetic Retinopathy	—	1	1
Arteriosclerosis	—	1	1
Retinitis	1	—	1
Albinoism	1	—	1
Congenital defects	—	1	1
Total	9	16	25

EDUCATION

An analysis of the seventeen children (under fifteen years), gives the following position regarding their placement in special and other schools, etc.

TABLE III

Children		School etc.
Male	Female	
7	5	Attend special school
1	2	Attending other schools
1	—	Is ineducable and in a special home
1	—	At home under five years

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

(a) Seriously Handicapped.

There are fifty-three persons near and prospectively blind who require the full range of Welfare Services, viz.:—

Male	Female	
1	—	Over sixteen—still at school.
5	1	Employed
1	1	Awaiting suitable placement
—	3	Not available for employment
14	27	Over sixty-five years of age and not capable of employment

(b) Industrially Handicapped

Six persons are mainly industrially handicapped and require only assistance in placement in employment. Five are employed (two males, three females), one male is not available at present.

(c) Not seriously handicapped

The remaining twenty-eight adults on the register (twelve males, sixteen females), are not seriously handicapped either socially or industrially and require observation only.

HANDICAPPED PERSONS (GENERAL CLASSES)

The register of handicapped persons shows a total of 364 fully registered cases (Table I). There are also sixty-nine potentially severely disabled persons whose circumstances have yet to be investigated (Table II). During the year sixty-two new registrations have been recorded. An analysis of the disabilities of the 364 in Table I and of the new registrations for the year is given in Tables III and IV.

From the tables mentioned above it will be seen that the predominant disabilities are nervous diseases and arthritis.

In view of the broad generality of some disability groups, it has been thought helpful to further sub-divide some of them *e.g.* groups H/L, Q/T and V, into the types of disabilities registered under these heads. This breakdown is given in Table V which throws into relief the main causes in these groups respectively, thus: Spasticity, disseminated sclerosis, epilepsy, cardiac disease and cerebral haemorrhage.

TABLE I

Number of persons registered as suffering from handicaps of a severe nature, as at 31st December, 1958:—

	Male	Female	Total
Children under 16 years	4	4	8
Adults employed	29	12	41
Adults not employed	153	162	315
Total	186	178	364

TABLE II

Notifications of disabled persons are received from many sources, and where no immediate need is required, the details are recorded in an observation register. The circumstances of each case are investigated at the earliest opportunity and placed on the main register if necessary.

TABLE II
OBSERVATION REGISTER

	Male	Female	Total
Referred by B.R.C.S. Hospitals, etc.	25	4	29
Former Physically Handicapped pupils	16	15	31
Spastic children	6	3	9
Total	47	22	69

TABLE III

GENERAL CLASSES—ANALYSIS OF DISABILITIES

The 364 persons shown in Table III have been analysed into the various categories of disabilities. These categories are as used by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in connection with the Disabled Persons Employment Act, 1944, and recommended for use by Local Authorities under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Code	General Classes	Male	Female	Total
A/E	Amputation	12 (1Q/T 2F 1H/L)	8 (1F 1Q/T 1G)	20
F	Arthritis and Rheumatism	30	60	90
G	Congenital malformations and deformities	3	4 (1U/w)	7
H/L	Diseases of the digestive and genito, urinary, heart, circula- tory and respiratory systems	36 (1G)	19 (1v)	55
Q/T	Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis, trunk, limbs, spine	32 (1X1G1H/L)	18 (2H/L 1X)	50
V	Organic nervous diseases, epi- lepsy, poliomyelitis, dissemi- nated sclerosis, etc.	48 (1F)	47 (1F1H/L1G)	95
U/W	Neurosis, psychoses other than in V above	7 (1H/L)	12 (1H/L)	18
X or Y	Tuberculosis, respiratory and non respiratory	15 (1Q/T)	8 (1v)	23
Z	Diseases and injuries not speci- fied	3	2	5
Total		186	178	364

N.B.:—Figures shown in brackets denotes the number of persons (as stated) suffering from multiple disabilities.

TABLE IV

New registrations during 1958—Analysis of Disabilities.

Disability						No. of Persons
Rheumatoid Arthritis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Neurasthenia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Amputation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Spastic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Epilepsy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Pagets disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Muscular dystrophy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Poliomyelitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Congenital deformities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bronchitis, Asthma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Nervous condition	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fractured Femur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Cardiac disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Kidney disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Disseminated Sclerosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Vertigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Diabetes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Thrombosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Spondylitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Cerebral Tumour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Paraplegia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62

Representing: 30 males and
32 females.

TABLE V

Analysis of the Groups H/L, Q/T and V, into the various disabilities registered (sub totals as per Table III).

	Male	Female	Total
H/L			
Cardiac failure	9	4	13
Cerebral Haemorrhage	5	5	10
Valvular disease of the heart	2	—	2
Bronchitis and Asthma	7	2	9
Chronic Renal disease	—	1	1
Thrombosis	7	2	9
Emphysema	1	—	1
Ulcerated stomach	1	—	1
Kidney disease	1	—	1
Chronic bladder conditions	1	—	1
Diabetes	—	2	2
Arterio Sclerosis	—	1	1
Anaemia	—	1	1
Angina pectoris	—	1	1
Endocarditis	1	—	1
Chronic Lymphatic Oedema	1	—	1
Total	36	19	55
	Male	Female	Total
Q/T			
Spastic	14	5	19
Paralysis of arms and legs	3	1	4
Fractures to/arms/legs/hips	2	7	9
Spinal tumour	—	1	1
Spondylitis	4	3	7
Gun shot wounds	3	—	3
Dementia Praecox	1	—	1
Ulcerated legs	1	—	1
Injuries to leg/spine	4	1	5
Total	32	18	50
	Male	Female	Total
V			
Hemiplegia	1	2	3
Epilepsy	15	17	32
Muscular Atrophy	—	1	1
Disseminated Sclerosis	16	6	22
Poliomyelitis	10	14	24
Muscular Dystrophy	3	1	4
Parkinson's disease	1	1	2
Paget's disease	—	3	3
Paraplegia	1	1	2
Friedreichs Ataxia	1	—	1
Cerebral tumour	—	1	1
Total	48	47	95

During the year 1,444 visits have been made by the assistant welfare officer to handicapped persons in their homes, an increase of 287 visits for the year.

Arising from these visits many needs have been brought to notice and below is given a schedule of the practical help which it has been possible to give to the severely disabled.

Departmental equipment issued on loan, etc.:

Pulley, Bedsteads and mattresses 2

Chair commode 1

Invalid wheel chairs 11

Bell installation 1

Amesbury chairs 1

Raised lavatory seats 2

In addition and through the liaison existing with the Ministry of Health, Appliances Section, Southsea, it has been possible to help handicapped persons to obtain the undermentioned equipment:—

Outdoor chairs, etc., Hand propelled 4

Motor propelled 2

Indoor chairs, etc., Transit 6

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

In conjunction with the Ministry of Labour and National Service remunerative employment has been obtained for two disabled persons.

For the more severely disabled who are unable to take advantage of the Ministry of Labour rehabilitation courses arrangements have been made with the British Red Cross Society to admit suitable persons to their occupational classes which are held on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. Attendances at these classes are quite regular at forty and forty respectively. Instruction is given in the making of soft toys, stools, baskets, bags, trays, lamp shades, etc. These articles are sold at various sales of work held during the year.

EXPENDITURE

A total of £115 has been spent on special grants for handicapped persons on the following items:—

Construction of pavement crossings,

Preparation of sites and providing concrete footpaths.

SPECIAL BUS

During the year the special 'bus has made seventy-five journeys transporting 1,090 handicapped persons at a total cost of £378. 9s. 0d. This service has been a great boon to the handicapped and is very much appreciated.

TABLE I

HAMPSHIRE, ISLE OF WIGHT AND CHANNEL ISLANDS ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEAF
ANALYSIS OF REGISTER AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1958

Age Groups	Deaf			Hard of Hearing			Totals		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0 to 5 years	2	2	4	—	—	—	2	2	4
5 to 16 years	13	3	16	1	1	2	14	4	18
16 to 21 years	12	6	18	4	6	10	16	12	28
21 to 40 years	23	17	40	7	8	15	30	25	55
40 to 50 years	10	8	18	3	5	8	13	13	26
50 to 65 years	15	11	26	3	10	13	18	21	39
65 to 70 years	2	2	4	1	9	10	3	11	14
Over 70 years	2	—	2	8	14	22	10	14	24
Total	79	49	128	27	53	80	106	102	208

TABLE II
NUMBER EMPLOYED

Deaf		Hard of Hearing		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F
51	18	17	10	69	28
				97	

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL

Special Schools for the Deaf	9
Special Schools for Partially Deaf	4
Ordinary Schools	5
	18

PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT DURING 1958-59

Deaf men	2
Deaf women	3
	5

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES—DEAF

There are 128 registered deaf in Southampton, twenty of whom are children. seventy-four are regular members of the Fairbairn Social Club for the Deaf. This Club consists entirely of registered deaf people who elect their own Social Committee annually. The Chairman is nominated by the Executive Committee of the Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Channel Islands Association for the Deaf, who are the owners of the property in Augustine Road where the Club is held. The Club is open on Saturdays for billiards, table tennis, darts and any other activities which they can arrange. There is also a Television set. The members are allowed to use the premises at any time by arrangement with the Executive Committee. Frequent visits are made to other deaf clubs in the South of England.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES—HARD OF HEARING

The Southampton and District Hard of Hearing Club is run on similar lines as the Fairbairn Club for the Deaf, and meets on Thursday evenings in the same hall. There is no need for hard of hearing people to be registered in order to join this Club, but should they require any welfare service from the staff they are asked to register.

CHURCH SERVICES

The Chapel for the Deaf in Augustine Road is used for evening services twice a month. Recently new furnishings have been added and dedicated by the Bishop of Winchester. The services are conducted in sign language.

WELFARE

The Association employs three Welfare Officers, one of whom works almost entirely in the County area, but gives assistance in Southampton with the clubs and when the need arises. The Lady Welfare Officer joined the staff at the beginning of the year and has carried out regular visits to the deaf throughout the area.

Of the 208 registered deaf and hard of hearing people, thirty-two have applied for some form of assistance from the welfare officers during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1958. Five have been helped to find new work.

SPECIAL REPORTS

In accordance with instructions contained in Ministry of Health Circular 1/54, a short statement on epileptics and spastics is included in this report, together with information concerning blind persons.

EPILEPTICS

There are nine school children, suffering from epilepsy on the register of handicapped children, eight are girls and one is a boy. Five of the girls are at present in hospital schools, two are on the waiting list, and one who was discharged from hospital in 1956 is now under the supervision of the Southampton Children's Hospital. The boy is also in a hospital school.

There are thirty-two persons suffering from epilepsy in whom the Welfare Services section has been actively interested during the past year, seventeen of whom are living at home, eleven are in colonies, two are in hospital, and two are voluntary patients.

A further classification of the above number regarding their suitability for training and employment is as follows:—

Employed under ordinary conditions	.....	7
Employed in sheltered workshop	.....	2
Capable of work in sheltered workshop	.....	1
Not capable or available for work	.....	22

SPASTICS

At the end of the year there were known to the School Health Service, thirty-eight children, with spastic conditions. Fifteen of these are in special schools, thirteen to attend ordinary schools, one receiving home tuition, two attending Netley Court special day school, one excluded from school for a year, and one for re-examination when four years old.

There are nineteen spastic cases known to the Welfare Services section, six of these are employed, four attend the Special Spastic School and nine are at home; of those at home, two attend the Spastic Centre, and two the B.R.C.S. handicraft classes.

TABLE A. FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F(i) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:—	Cause of Disability				Total
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others	
(a) No treatment	9	—	Nil	23	32
(b) Treatment, medical, surgical or optical	28	7	Nil	13	48
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	11	4	Nil	9	24
(iii) Number of cases at (i) (b) not receiving treatment	17	3	Nil	4	24
	(10 awaiting treatment 2 not fit 2 refuse 1 transferred out 2 deceased)	(2 awaiting treatment 1 deceased)		(1 awaiting treatment) 2 transferred out 1 deceased	

TABLE B. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	—
(ii) Number of cases in which:—	
(a) Vision lost	—
(b) Vision impaired	—
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	—

OBSERVATIONS ON A WINTER OUTBREAK OF POLIOMYELITIS

SOUTHAMPTON 1958-1959

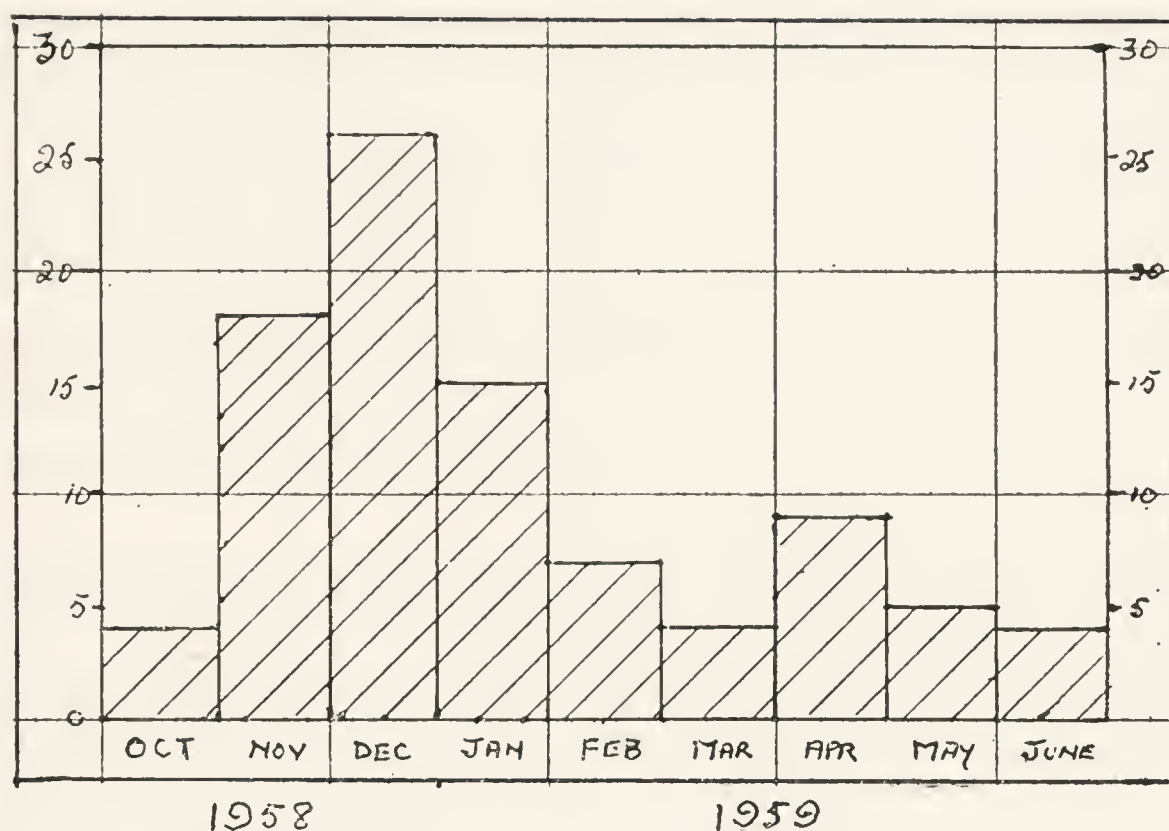
The first major outbreak of poliomyelitis in Great Britain after 1938 was in 1947, and fifty-three cases were notified in Southampton that year. In subsequent years the numbers of notified cases in the Borough were:—

1948	.....	11	1952	.....	9	1956	.....	7
1949	.....	37	1953	.....	23	1957	.....	6
1950	.....	29	1954	.....	2	1958	.....	41
1951	.....	2	1955	.....	11			

The population of the Borough was estimated to be 167,000 in 1947 and this had risen to 199,400 in 1958.

The incidence of poliomyelitis in this country is usually at its highest in August and September. This has been the pattern in Southampton, except in 1955 and 1958. In 1955 the incidence was low, but three cases were notified in October and four in December. In 1958 the number of notified cases was the highest since 1947, most cases occurring in December. This high winter incidence is most unusual in Great Britain and appears to merit mention. Cases continued to occur throughout the first half of 1959, with a noticeable fall off in May and June. This winter outbreak as a whole is certainly the biggest to occur in this Borough to date. An unusual feature at the start of the outbreak was that for about one month cases were notified only from that part of the Borough which lies to the East of the River Itchen, in spite of considerable movement of people across bridges connecting the town on the two sides of the river.

Information has been compiled over a period of nine months from October, 1958, when the outbreak started, until the 30th June, 1959. The number of cases was highest in the three months November, 1958 to January, 1959, when fifty-nine of the ninety-two cases occurred. The graph shows the monthly incidence of cases according to the dates of onset, and the number of cases notified each month is set out in Table 'A'.



NUMBER OF CASES EACH MONTH BY DATE OF ONSET

TABLE A

*No. of confirmed Notifications
Received each Month*

1958	October	.....	.....	4
	November	.....	.....	15
	December	.....	.....	19
1959	January	.....	.....	23
	February	.....	.....	8
	March	.....	.....	3
	April	.....	.....	11
	May	.....	.....	5
	June	.....	.....	4
				—
				92
				—

A peculiar feature of the outbreak is that it did not spread to any extent to Urbanised areas outside the Borough, in spite of a considerable movement of population between Southampton and neighbouring towns such as Bournemouth, Portsmouth, Winchester, Fawley and Totton. During the period under consideration the Hampshire notifications show only seven cases in the County Boroughs of Portsmouth and Bournemouth, and thirty-six cases in other parts of the County of Hampshire. Only fourteen of the latter cases occurred during the period of November, 1958 to January, 1959. Furthermore, there

were no reports of any passengers or crews of ships using the Port being affected with poliomyelitis, although a number of people working in the dock and harbour area and members of ships' crews had been intimate contacts of confirmed cases.

Prior to the commencement of the outbreak in October there had been only three cases in the Borough of Southampton in 1958:—

(a) On the 4th July a man aet twenty-two years, was seriously ill with paralytic poliomyelitis five days after returning from Greece;

(b) a boy aet four years, was notified as a non-paralytic case of poliomyelitis on the 13th August; and

(c) a man aet twenty-six years, was notified as a non-paralytic case of poliomyelitis on the 20th August.

The first case after this was a boy aet two years, who was admitted to the Southampton Chest Hospital on the 22nd October from his home address on the East side of the Borough as a paralytic case with the date of onset 16th October. This boy had been a patient in the Willan Ward of the Royal South Hants Hospital from the 1st to the 8th October.

Although sources of infection and the manner in which an outbreak spreads are very much a matter of conjecture, it is worth noting certain incidents which were happening about this time. At the beginning of October, two children and an adult were admitted to the Southampton Chest Hospital with poliomyelitis from Curdridge, which is a village in a rural area approximately four miles to the east of the Borough boundary. On the 2nd October, another child aet two years from Botley, close to the village of Curdridge and approximately three miles from the Eastern boundary of the Borough, was admitted to the Willan Ward of the Royal South Hants Hospital, and on the 6th October transferred to the special Poliomyelitis Respiratory Unit at Portsmouth, suffering from acute poliomyelitis. On the 18th October, still another child aet four years, also from the rural area to the East of the Borough, was admitted to the Southampton Chest Hospital, as a paralytic case. This child had also been in the Willan Ward of the Royal South Hants Hospital from the 7th to the 11th October. On the 24th October, the father of a child in the Willan Ward was removed from his home address, outside the Northern boundary of the Borough, as an acute case. He had been a frequent visitor to his child in the Willan Ward. On the 27th October, a Southampton boy who had been in the Willan Ward since 20th September was transferred to the Chest Hospital as a non-paralytic case. It will, therefore, be seen that in October there were:—

- (a) cases of poliomyelitis in the rural area to the East of the Borough Boundary;
- (b) cases occurring in the Willan Ward of the Royal South Hants Hospital, Southampton. One of these cases was admitted from the rural area to the East of the Borough;
- (c) Southampton cases from the East side of the Borough who had also been associated with the Willan Ward; and
- (d) Southampton cases from the East side of the Borough.

From the 22nd October, 1958, when the first Southampton case was admitted to hospital, until the 25th November, 1958, fifteen of the sixteen cases notified were from that part of the Borough which lies to the East of the River Itchen, and comprises about one third of the Borough by area and by population. No further cases were reported in the rural area adjoining the Eastern boundary. After the 25th November, 1958, cases were reported from various parts of the Borough, usually in small groups and occasionally in districts where cases had occurred earlier.

Five deaths occurred during the period recorded but this is regarded as a comparative low number in view of the large proportion of cases with respiratory involvement. None of the deceased had received inoculations against poliomyelitis and Table 'B' gives brief particulars of these five cases:—

TABLE B

<i>Case No.</i>		<i>Age</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
(3)	Boy	12 years	29.10.58
(6)	Married woman	30 years	13.11.58
(13)	Married man	28 years	25.11.58
(27)	Married woman	24 years	14.12.58
(52)	Baby	3 weeks	9. 1.59

The age groups affected and types of illness are given in Table 'C' which shows that 64 per cent of all the cases had paralysis. Of eighteen cases over the age of twenty-one years, twelve (sixty-six per cent) had respiratory paralysis.

TABLE C

		<i>Respiratory Paralysis</i>	<i>Other Paralysis</i>	<i>Non- Paralytic</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Under 5 years	35 cases	1	25	9	1
5 to 10 years	28 cases	2	12	14	—
11 to 20 years	11 cases	2	3	6	1
21 to 30 years	10 cases	7	1	2	3
31 to 40 years	7 cases	4	1	2	—
44 years	1 case	1	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—
	92 cases	17	42	33	5
	—	—	—	—	—
		18%	46%	36%	

Information in respect of the eighteen cases which had received poliomyelitis vaccine is summarised in Table 'D'. This shows that fifty per cent of these patients had received two injections two months or more before the onset of illness.

TABLE D

Case No.	Age	Para-lytic	Non-Para.	Resp.	Innoculations	Period between vaccination and onset of illness
9	6 years	P			1	7 days
14	2 years	P			2	5 months
32	1 year	P			1	1 day
40	11 years		NP		2	1 day
42	4 years	P			2	2 months
51	26 years	P		R	2	2 months
57	8 years		NP		2	6 months
62	4 years	P			2	10 months
63	6 years	P			1	15 days
68	3 years	P			1	13 days
69	3 years	P			1	5 days
72	5 years		NP		1	15 days
73	6 years		NP		2	11 months
74	31 years	P		R	1	after onset
80	2 years	P			2	3 months
84	2 years		NP		2	3½ months
87	19 years	P		R	1	14 days
88	5 years	P			2	6 months

The outbreak coincided with the National campaign for poliomyelitis vaccination and there is no doubt that publicity in the local press and television service during the course of the outbreak encouraged volunteers to come forward for vaccination. As a result of early consultations with medical officers of the Ministry of

Health, it was decided that vaccinations should continue during the outbreak. Table 'E' shows the numbers of injections given during the outbreak.

TABLE E

Month	INJECTIONS		
	First	Second	Third
October, 1958	815	783	59
November, 1958	572	771	265
December, 1958	4,713	700	273
January, 1959	10,308	6,927	760
February, 1959	6,649	9,480	958
March, 1959	1,819	4,387	917
April, 1959	5,349	7,695	2,478
May, 1959	2,393	5,876	1,970
June, 1959	693	7,807	2,560

The overall position in Southampton regarding vaccinations at the 30th June, 1959 is shown in Table 'F':—

TABLE F

<i>Period</i>	<i>Inoculations (2)</i>	<i>% of Age Group</i>
Under 15 years of age:		
1956 to 30th September, 1958	14,749	30 %
1st October, 1958 to 30th June, 1959	26,124	53 %
Total	40,873	83 %
15 years to 25 years of age:		
1st October, 1958 to 30th June, 1959	16,292	53 %

SCHOOLS

Closure of schools was not considered to be advisable during the outbreak, but all schools were advised to discontinue strenuous games and recreation for a few months when the incidence of poliomyelitis was highest. Tonsil and adenoid operations were also suspended and the dental surgeons of the town were asked to cut down their extractions to the minimum. Thirty-seven children attending twenty-six schools were notified as poliomyelitis cases and in only three instances were there as many as three cases at the same school, i.e. cases numbered (18, 44, 92); (76, 77, 79); (15, 72, 73). Altogether forty-one schools throughout the Borough had

children who were either patients or contacts of cases, the number of the latter being 102 children. The possibility of school children being the means of conveying the infection to an adult member of a family has been considered. Although the evidence is circumstantial, this could have happened in the following five cases:—

Case No. 26 Mrs. S., twenty-six years, the mother of a child attending a school from which a case (No. 18) had been notified. Contacts of this case also attended the same school.

Case No. 46 Mr. S., thirty-two years, had a son and daughter attending a school where there had been two cases (Nos. 12 and 16). Contacts of two other cases (Nos. 8 and 14) had also attended this school.

Case No. 60 Mrs. K., forty-four years, had a daughter at a school where there had been a case (No. 54). Contacts of cases (Nos. 23 and 34) attended the same school.

Case No. 74 Mr. C., thirty-one years, his daughter was a case (No. 73) and a scholar at a school where there had been two other cases (Nos. 15 and 72) as well as a number of contacts of other cases.

Case No. 87 Mr. D., nineteen years. The sister of this man attended a school where there had been a case (No. 73) as well as contacts.

Although it has no particular significance, there were several instances of more than one case in the same household. In the following brief particulars the case number indicates when they occurred in the period of the outbreak:—

Cases No.

51, 52	Mother, 26 years	Child, 3 weeks (died)
73, 74	Daughter, 6 years	Father, 31 years
76, 79	Sister, 6 years	Brother, 8 years (same school)
82, 83	Brother, 7 years	Brother, 10 years (same school)
85, 86	Brother, 4 years	Sister, 6 years

The information in this report is confined to the nine month period ending 30th June, 1959, although as anticipated, further cases are still occurring in the Borough. Fourteen cases were notified in July, five cases in August and six in September, but in October the number had dropped to one. The cases examined serologically and by tissue culture were found to be type 1.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF THE PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON

TO THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Port Health Service in Southampton for the year ending 31st December, 1958.

Sections I - XVI contained in the Report, have been compiled in the form and sequence requested by the Minister of Health in a memorandum issued in 1952 to Medical Officers of Health of Port Health and Riparian Authorities. A review of other matters dealing with the Port Health Service is also included in the Report.

During the year, 2,009 vessels and 72 flying boats from foreign ports were boarded on arrival, and 710 re-visits were made to such vessels after arrival, 641 coastwise vessels were visited and 95 re-visits were made to coastwise vessels after arrival. The combined total visits and re-visits made to vessels from foreign ports and coastwise was 3,527.

None of the six quarantinable diseases (plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus and relapsing fever) was landed in the port.

During the year, 1,107 cases of infectious and other diseases were reported on vessels arriving.

The number of passengers disembarked at the port during the year (not including members of H.M. Forces or Government sponsored civilian passengers) was 287,700. The number of passengers embarked at the port was 321,485.

32,030 troops and military passengers were disembarked from 70 transports.

The Authority dealt with 144 vessels in Cowes Roads by tender, from which 7,090 passengers were landed.

The number of aliens coming under the notice of the Medical Inspector of Aliens was 74,531. The number of aliens subjected to a detailed medical inspection was 150, 9 of whom were refused permission to land on medical grounds.

2,040 sanitary inspections of vessels were made; 110 nuisances or defects were ascertained on 89 vessels, and of this number 97 nuisances were abated on 80 vessels.

During the year, 197 samples of drinking water taken from 59 vessels were examined bacteriologically; 2 samples of drinking water taken from 2 vessels were examined chemically; 29 samples of water taken from dock hydrants were examined bacteriologically.

The Port Health Authority issued 197 Deratting Exemption Certificates under the International Sanitary Convention. No Deratting Certificates were issued during the year.

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951, 55 Rodent Control Certificates were issued to vessels employed in coastwise trade.

The Health Control at the Marine Airport has been operated by the Council on behalf of the Minister of Health, who is the responsible Authority under the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations.

The Council also operated the Health Control at the Southampton (Eastleigh) Airport on behalf of the Minister of Health.

Under the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1952, 72 flying boats from foreign airports were dealt with by officers of the Port Health Authority. The number of passengers who landed from the aircraft was 2,819.

The airport was closed as a Marine Airport on 30th September, 1958, when the Aquila Airways Ltd. discontinued their flying boat service from Southampton to Madeira and other European airports.

During the year, 589 vessels which anchored in Southampton Water, or berthed at the Hamble and Fawley Oil Jetties, were boarded from the Port Health launch, which has maintained a satisfactory performance and service throughout the year.

The amount of foodstuffs landed at the docks was 505,529 tons. The amount of food condemned was 253 tons 9 cwt. 1 qr. 27 lbs. 61 samples of imported foods were submitted to the Borough Analyst or the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and also Government and Port Officials for their co-operation with the department.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. C. Mammie. Zissman?

Port Medical Officer.

SECTION I—STAFF.

TABLE 'A'

No change other than given below:—

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other appointments held
H. P. Bird (Resigned 31.12.57)	Assistant Port Health Inspector			

SECTION II—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

TABLE "B"

Ships From	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		No. of ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By medical officer	By port health inspector	
Foreign Ports	3,197	17,929,781	669	1,340	142
Coastwise	12,185	5,084,743	2	639	2
Total	15,382	23,014,524	671*	1,979	144

* Of the 671 vessels, 646 were boarded by medical officer alone and 25 were boarded by both medical officer and port health inspector.

SECTION III—Character of Shipping and Trade during the year

TABLE 'C'

Passenger traffic .....	.....	Number of passengers inwards	287,700
		Number of passengers outwards	321,485
Cargo traffic .....	.....	Principal imports (foreign)	Fruit and vegetables; grain; flour; timber; wool; hides and skins; meat; building materials; chemicals and chemical fertilizers; tobacco; crude and refined oils, etc.; miscellaneous.
		(coastwise)	Coal; transhipped goods and home produce.
		Principal exports	General Manufactured Goods; Textiles; Motor Cars, etc.
Principal ports from which ships arrive .....	.....	Algiers; Amsterdam; Amuay Bay; Aruba; Bandar Mahsur; Baniyas; Baytown; Bayonne; Beira; Bombay; Bordeaux; Bremerhaven; Buenos Aires; Capetown; Casablanca; Charente; Durban; Djakarta; Esbjerg; Fao; Gandia; Gdansk; Gdynia; Guernsey; Halifax; Hamburg; Hamina; Hong Kong; Jersey; Karachi; Kingston; Kotka; La Guaira; Las Palmas; Le Havre; Limassol; Madeira; Mena al Ahmadi; New York; New Orleans; Nyborg; Port Said; Port Antonia; Ponta Delgada; Rotterdam; Sidon; Singapore; St. Malo; Sydney; Tiko; Tripoli; Wellington; Yokohama.	

SECTION IV—Inland Barge Traffic

Not applicable to this Port.

SECTION V—WATER SUPPLY

1. SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR (a) THE DISTRICT, AND (b) SHIPPING.

No change.

2. REPORTS OF TESTS FOR CONTAMINATION.

Analysis of drinking water taken from dock hydrants.

During the year, 29 samples of drinking water were taken from dock hydrants, and were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Southampton, for bacteriological examination; on analysis the samples were found to be satisfactory.

The following table shows the results of the water samples which were analysed:—

Bacteriological Examination.

No. of samples taken	No. of presumptive coliform organisms per 100 ml.				Faecal coli present	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples satisfactory
	Les than 1	1-2	3-10	More than 10			
29	29	—	—	—	—	—	29

Analysis of drinking water supplied to the docks.

Special sampling taps are installed at the following locations within the dock area for the purpose of checking the purity of the water supply:—

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|-------|----------------------|
| (1) | Port Health Office | ..... | Old Docks |
| (2) | Transformer House | ..... | New Docks (East end) |
| (3) | Pump House | ..... | New Docks (West end) |

Analysis of ships' drinking water.

During the year, 199 samples of drinking water were taken from 59 vessels; of this number 197 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination, and 2 samples were submitted to the Borough Analyst for chemical examination.

On analysis 3 samples examined bacteriologically were found to be below the standard of purity desirable for ships' supplies, and of the 2 samples examined chemically, one was found to be unsatisfactory and one satisfactory.

In all cases where results of analysis revealed contamination, further investigation was made and remedial measures were prescribed to the masters, owners or agents of the vessels concerned.

The following table show the results of the water samples which were analysed:—

Bacteriological Examination.

No. of Vessels	No. of samples taken	No. of presumptive coliform organisms per 100 ml.				Faecal coli present	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples satisfactory
		Less than 1	1-2	3-10	More than 10			
59	197	194	—	—	3	3	3	194

Chemical Examination.

No. of vessels	No. of samples taken	Result of examination	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples satisfactory
1	1	Odour and taste—normal. Nitrites 0.17 ppm. Iron, Lead, Copper—Nil. Zinc—Trace.	—	1
1	1	Unsuitable for drinking purposes by reason of contamination with oil fuel.	1	—

3. PRECAUTIONS TAKEN AGAINST CONTAMINATION OF HYDRANTS AND HOSEPIPES

No change.

4. NUMBER AND SANITARY CONDITION OF WATER BOATS, AND POWERS OF CONTROL BY THE AUTHORITY

No. change.

SECTION VI—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952.

1. LIST OF INFECTED AREAS (REGULATION 6)

No change.

2. RADIO MESSAGES

No change.

3. NOTIFICATION OTHERWISE THAN BY RADIO (REGULATION 14(1)(b))

No change.

4. MOORING STATIONS (Regulations 22 to 30)

No change.

5. ARRANGEMENTS FOR:—

No change.

SECTION VII—SMALLPOX

1. NAME OF ISOLATION HOSPITAL TO WHICH SMALLPOX CASES ARE SENT FROM THE DISTRICT

Crabwood Hospital near Winchester.

2. **ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRANSPORT OF SUCH CASES TO THAT HOSPITAL BY AMBULANCE, GIVING THE NAME OF THE AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AMBULANCE AND THE VACCINAL STATE OF THE AMBULANCE CREWS**

The Southampton Corporation control and maintain a fleet of ambulances at their West Quay Ambulance Station, and the transport of smallpox cases to hospital is effected by an ambulance from the depot.

All the crews are offered vaccination annually.

3. **NAME OF SMALLPOX CONSULTANT AVAILABLE**

Dr. H. C. Maurice Williams, Medical Officer of Health.

4. **FACILITIES FOR LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS OF SMALLPOX**

All material from smallpox or suspected smallpox cases for which laboratory diagnosis is required, is sent to the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, The Hyde, N.W.9.

SECTION VIII—VENEREAL DISEASE

No change.

SECTION IX—CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

TABLE 'D'

Category	Disease	No. of cases during the year		No. of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	—	1
	Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1	—	1
	Chickenpox	9	4	9
	Dysentery	3	1	4
	Gastro-enteritis	19	—	7
	German measles	8	—	7
	Infective hepatitis	7	1	7
	Influenza	13	1	6
	Malaria	1	1	2
	Measles	26	1	17
	Mumps	8	—	6
	Pharyngitis	—	1	1
	Pneumonia	9	4	11
	Pyrexia	4	1	5
	Tonsillitis	10	5	9
	Tuberculosis	117	1	28
	*Typhus fever	1	—	1
	Venereal disease	1	—	1
	Whooping cough	2	—	1
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Chickenpox	3	—	3
	German measles	5	—	2
	Infective hepatitis	1	—	1
	Measles	2	—	2
	Mumps	1	—	1
	Pneumonia	1	—	1
	Scarlet fever	1	—	1
	Typhoid fever	—	2	2
Cases landed from other ships	Chickenpox	—	1	1
	Mumps	—	1	1
	Tuberculosis	—	2	1

* Scrub typhus.

SECTION X—OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

There was no report during the year of any case infected during the voyage on any ship arriving in the port.

SECTION XI—MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE

No ship arrived during the year on which plague or suspected plague was reported during the voyage.

SECTION XII—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

1. PROCEDURE FOR INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR RATS

All vessels which are 'home based' at Southampton are regularly inspected every six months for the renewal of the Port Form II Certificate and during the interim period of the granting of such certificates, routine inspections are also carried out by the port health inspectors for evidence of rats.

Systematic inspections are carried out, where practicable, on all other vessels, and in special circumstances day to day inspections are made during discharge of cargoes.

2. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BACTERIOLOGICAL OR PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF RODENTS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RODENT PLAGUE, INCLUDING THE NUMBER OF RODENTS SENT FOR EXAMINATION DURING THE YEAR.

A proportion of rats caught on vessels, and all rats found dead from causes not apparent, are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory in Southampton for microscopical and cultural examination.

During the year eight rats were sent to the Laboratory for examination.

3. ARRANGEMENTS IN THE DISTRICT FOR DERATTING SHIPS, THE METHODS USED, AND, IF DONE BY A COMMERCIAL CONTRACTOR, THE NAME OF THE CONTRACTOR.

Professional ratcatchers are available in the port and are employed by the shipping companies in all cases where methods of trapping or poisoning are considered adequate by the Port Health Authority for dealing with slight or moderate rat infestations on ships.

In cases of pronounced or widespread rat infestations, the deratting of ships is carried out by fumigation contractors using cyanide gas and other approved methods.

The following commercial contractors are available for such purposes:—

Associated Fumigators Ltd., 112 Victoria Dock Road, London, E.16.

The London Fumigation Co., Ltd., Marlow House, Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3.

Fumigation Services Ltd., Pylon Works, Hertford Road, Barking, Essex.

Ridpests Ltd., 18 Andrew Street, London, E.14.

Scientex (Southern) Ltd., 30/31 Queen Street, London, E.C.4.

The deratting of ships is also carried out with sodium fluoroacetate (1080) and the following contractors have been approved for applying this method for the eradication of rats.

Associated Fumigators Ltd., 112 Victoria Dock Road, London, E.16.

Insecta Laboratories Ltd., 176 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

4. PROGRESS IN THE RAT-PROOFING OF SHIPS

Schedules of work are served on shipping companies in all cases where it is found necessary to correct or protect rat harbourage or runs in vessels requiring Deratting Exemption Certificates.

TABLE 'E'

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports.

<i>Category</i>					<i>Number</i>
Black rats	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
Brown rats	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Species not known	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Sent for examination		.....	.....	.....	8
Infected with plague	.....	.....	.....	.....	—

TABLE 'F'

Derating Certificates and Derating Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.

No. of derating certificates issued					Number of de- rating exemption certificates issued	Total certificates issued
After fumigation with HCN	Other fumigant (State method)	After trapping	After poisoning	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
—	—	—	—	—	172	172

SECTION XIII—Inspection of Ships for Nuisances

TABLE 'G'
Inspections and Notices

Nature and number of inspections	Notices served		Result of serving notices
	Statutory notices	Other notices	
89 comprising:— Defects of original construction Structural defects through wear and tear	Nil	89	Complied 80
Dirt, vermin and other conditions pre- judicial to health	100		
TOTAL	89 (110)	89	80

SECTION XIV—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 and 1948

No change.

SECTION XV—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS

1. LIST OF MEDICAL INSPECTORS OF ALIENS HOLDING WARRANTS OF APPOINTMENT

No change.

2. LIST OF OTHER STAFF ENGAGED ON THIS WORK

No change.

3. ORGANISATION OF WORK

No change.

4. NATURE AND AMOUNT OF ALIENS TRAFFIC

See Table attached.

5. ACCOMMODATION FOR MEDICAL INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION

No change.

SECTION XVI—MISCELLANEOUS

No change.

NATURE AND AMOUNT OF ALIENS TRAFFIC

		Total	Number inspected by medical inspector	Number subjected to detail inspection	Certificates issued				
					A Unsound mind or mentally defective	B(1) Undesirable for medical reasons	B(2) Inability to support	Likely to require medical treatment	C Conditionally landed for further medical examination
1.	Total number of aliens landing in the port	74,522	74,381	141	—	—	—	24	—
2.	Aliens refused permission to land by immigration officer	9	—	9	1	8	—	—	—
Total aliens arriving		74,531	74,381	150	1	8	—	24	—

One certificate B(1) issued for member of ship's crew.

VOLUME OF TRAFFIC

The following table, compiled from information supplied by the courtesy of British Transport Commission, Southampton Docks, indicates the volume of passenger traffic during 1958.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Passengers Inward</i>	<i>Passengers Outward</i>
Azores and Canary Isles	32	—
Australia and New Zealand	12,559	14,867
Canada	14,378	13,115
Channel Islands	80,320	81,699
China and Japan	566	6,880
East Africa	120	123
Far East (Malaya)	2,886	660
France	45,314	47,587
Germany	1,093	947
Holland	792	617
India and Pakistan	236	—
Indonesia	819	1,258
Middle East	1,092	862
Poland	1,032	917
South Africa	21,434	24,751
South America and West Indies	8,274	7,702
United States of America	69,010	78,250
West Africa	59	51
Cruises	30,032	28,328
Aquila Airways	2,447	2,163
	292,495	310,777

These figures for inward and outward traffic do not include members of H.M. Forces, or Government-sponsored civilian passengers.

During 1958, seventy calls were made by transports which landed 32,030 passengers and troops. 680 oil tankers arrived from foreign ports in the Authority's area to discharge or load fuel oil or spirit.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Reported on Vessels arriving in the Port of Southampton during the ten years 1949-1958.

Disease	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	—	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	36	35	56	57	67	45	66	66	73	31
Diphtheria	3	—	6	2	—	—	—	3	1	—
Dysentery	5	22	9	9	3	5	6	11	8	4
Enteric and paratyphoid fevers	4	3	1	1	2	3	2	—	3	2
Measles	67	42	75	103	119	41	76	110	47	81
Mumps	16	17	32	58	38	34	40	41	27	22
Poliomyelitis	5	6	8	2	4	3	2	—	4	1
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	7	2	4	3	5	1	2	5	1	1
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	102	68	93	122	128	108	102	63	107	126
Typhus fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1*
Whooping cough	8	1	9	13	9	4	16	1	3	2
Yellow fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Scrub typhus

DEATHS AT SEA

Forty deaths at sea were reported to have occurred on vessels on their voyage to Southampton:—

Accidents	1	Pneumonia	1
Cancer	1	Ulcers	1
Heart Diseases	27	Other diseases	9

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Table showing the number of cases reported on vessels arriving in the port of Southampton, and how they were dealt with during the year:—

Disease	How dealt with							
	Total Cases Reported	Removed to hospitals or nursing homes	Removed to Military or Naval hospitals	Landed at other ports before arriving at Southampton	Proceeded in vessels to other ports	Landed at Southampton but did not proceed to hospital	Died at sea	Convalescent on arrival
Abscesses	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Accidents	62	32	1	1	12	14	1	1
Appendicitis	20	14	—	1	2	1	—	2
Arthritis	4	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
Bronchitis	21	6	—	—	6	9	—	—
Cancer	8	3	—	—	2	2	1	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	31	5	2	3	8	7	—	6
Diarrhoea	54	4	—	—	—	3	—	47
Dermatitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Eczema	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Gastro enteritis	158	16	—	—	—	3	—	139
German measles	25	—	—	5	3	8	—	9
Glandular fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Heart diseases	76	19	1	3	9	17	27	—
Infective hepatitis	11	5	1	1	2	2	—	—
Influenza	61	3	2	—	7	9	—	40
Malaria	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Measles	81	8	4	2	5	15	—	47
Mumps	22	1	3	1	1	5	—	11
Mental disorders	28	5	—	—	11	12	—	—
Nephritis	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pharyngitis	5	1	—	—	3	—	—	1
Pleurisy	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Pneumonia	21	8	1	1	4	4	1	2
Poliomyelitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyrexia	5	4	—	—	—	1	—	—
Rheumatism	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Scarlet fever	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tonsillitis	32	4	—	—	15	11	—	2
Ulcers	14	4	—	—	6	3	1	—
Tuberculosis	126	11	103	—	6	6	—	—
Typhus fever*	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid or paratyphoid fever	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Venereal disease	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Whooping cough	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other diseases	209	85	4	4	39	57	9	11
Total	1,107	248	125	25	150	198	40	321

* Scrub Typhus.

TRACING OF CONTACTS OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG MERCHANT SEAMEN

During the year the following notifications were sent to the local Federation Medical Officer for follow up:—

Tuberculosis cases arriving on vessels:—

Engine room department	.....	.....	.....	1
Catering department	.....	.....	.....	2

Contacts of tuberculosis among crew on vessels arriving:—

Deck department	.....	.....	.....	2
Catering department	.....	.....	.....	3

(contacts of one case notified)

Enquiries are made on all vessels boarded in the port, and masters and surgeons have been most co-operative in this matter.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Under the above Act, the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951, it is the duty of a local authority to secure so far as practicable that any vessel in their district which is not a sea-going ship is kept free from rats and mice.

The Port Health Authority has, on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food, carried out the inspection of vessels trading within the limits of the United Kingdom, Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Eire, and Northern Ireland, and has, after such inspection issued the appropriate rodent control certificate.

During 1958, fifty-five rodent control certificates were issued by this Authority. The period of validity of certificates granted under the Order is four months from the date of issue.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Section I of the Clean Air Act, 1956, as applied by Section 20 of that Act, makes it an offence to emit dark smoke from the chimney (funnel) of a vessel for periods longer than those specified under The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations, 1958, which became operative 1st June, 1958.

During the seven months under review it was found necessary to warn the masters of eight vessels, comprising four British and four foreign nationalities, regarding the emission of dark smoke whilst in port. Ready co-operation and an early abatement of the nuisance was obtained by this Authority in all cases, and further action regarding the offence was not necessary.

HYGIENE OF CREW SPACES

Routine inspections of crew spaces have been carried out during the year. Nuisances, together with structural defects caused by wear and tear, defects or original construction, and other matters considered prejudicial to health have been dealt with as under:—

Verbal notices to abate nuisances 89

In carrying out inspections, consideration has been given to the Ministry of Transport—Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) Regulations, 1953, and the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation—Crew Accommodation in Merchant Ships (Handbook for the guidance of shipowners) 1953. The Regulations and recommendations have proved helpful in assisting the co-operation between the Ministry of Transport Surveyors and officers of this Authority in the assessment of the general standard desirable in ship accommodation.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF VESSELS AND CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS

Nationality of Vessel	No. of sanitary inspections during 1958	No. of vessels on which defects were found	Classification of defects		
			Defects of original construction	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British	1,194	62	—	6	69
Other	846	27	—	4	31
Total	2,040	89	—	10	100

The following table gives details of defects, nuisances and other conditions prejudicial to health found in vessels, and the number which were remedied:—

<i>Nature of complaint</i>	<i>Defects Found</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
Accumulation of stagnant water, rubbish, etc.	7	7
Dampness—Condensation	1	1
Decks—Leaking	1	—
Drinking water supply unsatisfactory	3	3
Galleys, pantries, food storage, including equipment therein, insanitary or defective	11	9

<i>Nature of complaint</i>						<i>Defects Found</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
Holds—Dirty	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Infestation—							
Galleys and Pantries	—	Cockroaches	.....			7	5
		Flies	.....			1	1
Provision Storerooms	—	Cockroaches	.....			3	3
		Mice	.....			2	1
		Rats	.....			1	1
Accommodation	—	Beetles	.....			2	2
		Cockroaches	.....			9	7
		Fleas	.....			1	1
		Mice	.....			1	1
Holds		Mice	.....			5	4
		Rats	.....			17	17
Other spaces	—	Mice	.....			1	1
		Rats	.....			1	1
Living Spaces	—	Insanitary	.....			3	2
Paintwork	—	Dirty or defective	.....			3	3
Scuppers	—	Choked	.....			3	2
Smoke nuisances			.....			10	10
Washplaces	—	Scuppers choked	.....			2	2
		Showers defective	.....			1	1
		Water system defective	.....			1	1
W.C.'s	—	Compartment insanitary	.....			1	—
		Flush defective	.....			2	2
		Pans choked	.....			4	4
		Pans defective	.....			3	2
Other nuisances or defects			.....			1	1
Total						110	97

NUMBER OF VESSELS VISITED, INCLUDING RE-VISITS, WITH PERCENTAGE OF DEFECTS

Year	Vessels from foreign	Vessels from coastwise	Total visits	Number found defective	Percentage defective
1949	2,781	1,123	3,904	376	15.49
1950	2,591	1,213	3,804	357	14.50
1951	2,799	970	3,769	316	13.17
1952	2,574	894	3,468	316	12.49
1953	2,378	823	3,201	193	8.18
1954	2,635	665	3,300	124	5.96
1955	2,703	613	3,316	126	5.30
1956	3,196	737	3,933	166	5.84
1957	2,773	726	3,499	129	5.28
1958	2,719	736	3,455	89	3.35

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS

Nationality	Steam	Motor	Total	Defective	Flying boats
American	245	—	245	—	—
Argentine	1	—	1	—	—
Belgian	2	1	3	—	—
British	847	417	1,264	62	72
Chile	—	1	1	—	—
Costa Rica	1	—	1	—	—
Danish	8	46	54	—	—
Dutch	100	220	320	—	—
Egyptian	1	—	1	—	—
Finnish	3	2	5	—	—
French	72	8	80	1	—
German	19	118	137	—	—
Greek	37	—	37	4	—
Guatemala	—	1	1	—	—
Italian	22	9	31	3	—
Israel	2	—	2	—	—
Japanese	—	1	1	—	—
Latvian	—	1	1	—	—
Liberian	77	5	82	5	—
Morocco	—	1	1	—	—
Norwegian	61	126	187	10	—
Panama	63	17	80	—	—
Polish	2	23	25	—	—
Portuguese	23	1	24	1	—
Russian	—	2	2	—	—
Spanish	8	7	15	2	—
Swedish	12	37	49	1	—
Total	1,606	1,044	2,650	89	72

**DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES
ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1958**

Net tonnage	Number of ships	Derattng certificates issued	Derattng exemption certificates issued	Total certificates issued
Ships up to 300 tons	24	—	24	24
Ships from 301 to 1,000 tons	39	—	39	39
Ships from 1,001 to 3,000 tons	13	—	13	13
Ships from 3,001 to 10,000 tons	49	—	49	49
Ships over 10,000 tons	72	—	72	72
Total	197	—	197	197

DANGEROUS DRUGS

Eight certificates were issued under the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1923, during the year.

SOUTHAMPTON AIRPORTS—HEALTH CONTROL

The Borough Council at the request of the Minister has, on his behalf, continued to operate the health controls at the Marine Airport, Southampton and the Southampton (Eastleigh) Airport.

Under the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1952, seventy-two flying boats from foreign airports were dealt with by officers of the Port Health Authority. The number of passengers who landed from the aircraft was 2,189.

The flying boats using the Marine Airport have been operated by the Aquila Airways Ltd. During the year under review fifty-two flying boats arrived from Madeira, three from Palma and seventeen from Pollensa Bay.

Two flying boats reported minor ailments.

There is no record of any major infectious disease occurring among passengers and crew after they had arrived in this country.

INSPECTION OF ALIENS

The number of aliens arriving by aircraft and dealt with by the Medical Inspector of Aliens is included in the annual return given in this Report.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE PORT HEALTH STAFF, AND OTHER STATISTICS DURING THE YEAR, 1958

Steamers (from foreign) visited	.....	.....	.....	1,304
Motor vessels (from foreign) visited	.....	.....	.....	705
Flying boats (from foreign) visited	.....	.....	.....	72
Steamers (from coastwise) visited	.....	.....	.....	303
Motor vessels (from coastwise) visited	.....	.....	.....	338
Total, steam, motor and flying boats visited	.....	.....	.....	<hr/>2,722 <hr/>

Number of British vessels visited	.....	.....	.....	1,336
Number of British vessels re-visited	.....	.....	.....	593
Number of foreign vessels visited	.....	.....	.....	1,386
Number of foreign vessels re-visited	.....	.....	.....	212
Total vessels visited	.....	2,722		
Total vessels re-visited	.....	805		
Total	.....	.....	.....	3,527

Number of vessels found in satisfactory sanitary condition	2,561
Number of vessels found in defective sanitary condition	89
Number of passengers arriving (from foreign) including troops	508,033
Number of crew arriving (from foreign)	405,358
Number of passengers arriving (from coastwise)	823
Number of crew arriving (from coastwise)	23,065

Total passengers and crew arriving (including troops) 937,279

Number of passengers landed from 144 tenders in Cowes Roads	7,090
Number of passengers landed from 72 flying boats	2,189
Number of rats captured, examined and destroyed on vessels	87
Number of rats captured, examined and destroyed about docks	9
Number of rats examined bacteriologically	8

FOOD INSPECTION IN THE PORT

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1937 and 1948

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1926

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925 TO 1958

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934

FOOD AND DRUGS (WHALEMEAT) REGULATIONS, 1949 AND 1950

Inspection and examination of imported foodstuffs covered by the above Regulations has been facilitated by assistance given by officers of H.M. Customs and Excise, British Transport Commission, Southampton Docks, the shipowners and shipping agencies and the various importing interests.

The amount of foodstuffs landed in the port during the year under review was 505,529 tons.

The following items are the principal imports, together with tonnage:—

Fruit (Citrus)	87,131 tons
Fruit (Deciduous)	159,630 „
Vegetables	21,699 „
Grain and Flour, etc.	166,660 „
Provisions, including Meat and Meat products	70,409 „
Total	<hr/> 505,529 „ <hr/>

Notices served during the year under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948, were as follows:—

Form 'A' (Consent to disposal of unsound food)	4
Form 'E' (Special procedure)	—
Certificates	2
Condemnation Notes issued (food destroyed)	313
Condemnation Notes issued (food used for inedible purposes)	2
Formal request for examination under Regulation 7 (3)	22
Export Notice under Regulation 11 (4)	—
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Notices issued under Section 104	1

SAMPLING OF IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS

The following list shows samples of foodstuffs taken and submitted for examination during the year, as provided by the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1958, and the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948.

No.	Nature of sample	Country of origin	Result of analysis and action taken
1	Sardines in Olive oil	Morocco	Sample satisfactory
2	Sardines in Olive oil	"	" "
3	Apples	Canada	" "
4	Apples	"	" "
5	Apples	"	" "
6	Pears	U.S.A.	" "
7	Pears	"	" "
8	Pears	"	" "
9	Pork Sausages in cans	S. Africa	" "
10	Butter	Argentina	" "
11	Apples	Lebanon	Arsenic 4 p.p.m. Lead 5 p.p.m. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and Importer notified.
12	Apples	"	Sample satisfactory
13	Apples	"	" "
14	Apples	"	" "
15	Apples	"	" "
16	Apples	"	Arsenic 13 p.p.m. Lead 19 p.p.m. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and Importer notified.
17	Apples	"	Arsenic 7.5 p.p.m. Lead 10 p.p.m. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and Importer notified
18	Apples	"	Arsenic 23 p.p.m. Lead 27 p.p.m. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and Importer notified
19	Apples	"	Arsenic 3.4 p.p.m. Lead 4 p.p.m. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and Importer notified
20	Apples	"	Arsenic 4.5 p.p.m. Lead 7.3 p.p.m. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and Importer notified

No.	Nature of Sample	Country of origin	Result of analysis and action taken
21	Lemons	U.S.A.	Diphenyl and Orthophenyl Phenate present Sodium o'phenyl phenate is a prohibited preservative Ministries of Health, and of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food informed. Note: Subsequent S.I. 1958 No. 1319 The Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) (Amendment) Regulations, 1958
22	Lemons	"	
23	Lemons	"	
24	Lemons	"	
25	Lemons	"	
26	Lemons	"	
27	Lemons	"	
28	Lemons	"	
29	Canned Sausages	S. Africa	Sample satisfactory
30	Seedless Raisins	"	" "
31	Seedless Raisins	"	" "
32	Seeded Raisins	"	" "
33	Canned Luncheon Meat	France	" "
34	Canned Meat	"	" "
35	Corned Beef	S. Africa	" "
36	Whalemeat Extract	"	" "
37	Fresh Grapes	Cyprus	" "
38	Fresh Grapes	"	" "
39	Peaches in Cans	S. Africa	" "
40	Peaches in Cans	"	" "
41	Marmalade	"	" "
42	Undergrade Yellow Flesh Peaches	"	Sulphur Dioxide 2,140 p.p.m. Importer notified Sample satisfactory
43	Yellow Flesh Peaches	"	" "
44	Sweetened Orange Juice	"	" "
45	Canned Ham	Czecho- slovakia	" "
46	Canned Ham	"	" "
47	Canned Ham	"	" "
48	Canned Ham	"	" "
49	Lemons	U.S.A.	" "
50	Lemons	"	" "
51	Apples	"	" "
52	Apples	"	" "
53	Apples	"	" "
54	Dates	"	" "
55	Apples	Canada	" "
56	Apples	"	" "
57	Lemons	S. Africa	" "
58	Apples	Lebanon	" "
59	Apples	"	" "
60	Apples	"	" "
61	Apples	"	" "

QUANTITIES OF MEAT, MEAT PRODUCTS AND HORSE FLESH LANDED

		Countries of origin																	
		Argentina	Australia	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	Denmark	France	West German Republic	Netherlands	South Africa	Uruguay	U.S.A.	Czecho-slovakia	Sweden	Bechuanaland	New Zealand	Total	
Beef:	Chilled quarters	50,380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,787	—	50,380
	Frozen quarters	5,497	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,768	17,052	
	Cuts	786	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	240	1,026	
	Offal	9,746	—	—	—	632	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,080	—	—	371	3,501	16,330	
Mutton:																			
Mutton carcasses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,320	19,320	
Lamb carcasses	19,427	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,177	—	—	—	—	172,185	195,789	
Offal	568	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,138	3,706	
Pork:																			
Carcasses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75,166	—	—	—	—	—	—	75,166	
Cuts	2,050	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,512	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,562	
Sides	4,058	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,058	
Offal	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,416	—	—	—	—	—	63	4,587	
Bacon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,554	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,554	
Canned Meats	590	1,760	925	1,000	—	5,420	4,850	645	21,211	25,260	—	—	—	35	29	—	—	61,725	
Meat products	—	—	2,680	—	—	—	—	2,501	—	8,369	—	—	3,550	—	—	—	—	17,100	
Horse Meat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,773	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,773	

FOOD CONDEMNED

The total amount of food condemned during the year was 253 tons, 9 cwt., 1 qr., 27 lbs.; surrender was voluntary in every case.

Description	Weight condemned			
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Apples	—	—	1	12
Apricots	—	—	1	16
Avocado pears	—	—	1	12
Bananas	230	15	1	0
Bacon	—	—	3	2
Beans (fresh)	—	3	0	7
Carrots	10	8	2	0
Conserve	—	2	0	26
Cheese	—	—	2	1
Confection	—	—	—	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dried Egg	—	—	1	0
Fruit (canned)	1	13	2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fruit (pulp and juice)	—	5	3	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fruit (dried)	—	—	—	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fish (canned)	—	—	3	25
Flour products	—	1	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Grapes	—	1	0	18
Grapefruit	—	6	0	10
Litches	—	—	—	20
Lemons	—	—	2	24
Meat (canned)	—	9	1	26 $\frac{1}{4}$
Meat (products)	—	3	2	14
Meat (frozen)	—	18	3	15
Nuts.	—	1	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oranges	5	14	1	14
Plums	—	14	0	7
Potatoes	—	5	2	0
Poultry	—	4	3	25
Peanut butter	—	—	—	$\frac{3}{4}$
Peas (dried)	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rice	—	—	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tomatoes	—	11	3	14
Vegetables	—	3	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	253	9	1	27

CONDEMNED FOOD—METHOD OF DISPOSAL

Destroyed by burning or dumping, 252 tons, 15 cwt., 1 qr., 11 lbs.

For inedible purposes, 14 cwt., 0 qr., 16 lbs.

SHIRLEY

PRESS

LTD.

CHURCH

STREET

SOUTHAMPTON